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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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THE FRONT PAGE

Mr. Pouliot and the Loan

IT HAS been suggested that one of the reasons for the very dramatic manner in which the Official Secrets Act cases have been handled may have been a desire to divert the attention of Canadians, and particularly of French Canadians, from the loan to Great Britain. If this were the case the object does not seem likely to be attained. Mr. Pouliot on Monday took occasion to inform the House that members who voted for the British loan could hardly blame Mr. Rose too much if he had placed the interests of another country before those of Canada, because they themselves in supporting the loan in question were doing exactly the same thing.

It will, we suppose, be impossible to convince Mr. Pouliot that the relations between Canada and Great Britain are not precisely the same as the relations between Canada and Russia, and that a very considerable majority of the Canadian people have no intention of allowing them ever to become the same. It is not placing the interests of another country before those of Canada, to suggest that Canadians will be well advised to make considerable temporary sacrifices in order to help to maintain the economic and military strength of the nation which stands at the head of that Commonwealth of Nations of which Canada is still a member. Mr. Pouliot may not believe it, but any world in which Great Britain has ceased to be an important factor is a world in which Canada, as a distinct political entity, will have ceased to be an important factor also.

"Seditious Professors"

THE nature of Mr. Pouliot's mental processes may be judged from his reference to Mr. King Gordon in connection with his charge that "seditious professors" had held positions at "McGill, Toronto, and Queen's." Mr. Pouliot's remarks involved an assumption of guilt on the part of several persons now under accusation, which was quite as clear and definite as the assumption of the innocence of Mr. Fred Rose which last week caused a Montreal pamphlet to be held in contempt of court. Mr. Pouliot was speaking in the House of Commons, and was therefore exempt from prosecution for contempt or libel, but if he were to utter the same words outside of the House he would certainly be liable to a contempt charge by Judge Theberge and a libel charge by Mr. King Gordon. The suggestion that a man is a "seditious professor" because he has been a member of the C.C.F. party and believes in a substantial measure of Socialism is nothing short of outrageous. Mr. Gordon has never even been accused, let alone convicted, of any action detrimental to the interests of Canada; he has never been accused of anything except teaching ideas which Mr. Pouliot does not like, and that, with all deference to Mr. Pouliot, is not yet a crime in Canada, and is not even necessarily any great discredit to a university.

The prosecution of the persons named in the Gouzenko documents was obviously quite unavoidable. Even if carried out in the most normal manner it would have attracted an immense amount of public attention, but that affords no reason for not prosecuting. But being carried out in the manner chosen by the Government, it is distracting the attention of Parliament and the public from several acutely urgent problems of national and international reconstruction, and is producing a hysterical state of mind which is all too painfully reminiscent of that which attended the Winnipeg Strike and other social conflicts at the close of the last war.

Taxed or Not Taxed

WE EXPECT a lot of fun when the Dominion Inspector of Income Tax gets around to scrutinizing the new claim of the Ontario Government that the $2000 sessional payment to members of the Legislature, which has hitherto been an "indemnity," is henceforth an "allowance for expenses" and therefore untaxable. The Inspector will find himself up against a ruling of his Department that lump-sum expense payments are to be treated as income and taxed. We can see no conceivable authority vested in the Ontario Legislature which can give it the right to override the income tax regulations of the Dominion, and we earnestly hope that the legislators will have to go on paying their tax like all the rest of us.

But even more amusing is the fact that the action of the Ontario Government may make it extremely questionable whether the members of the Dominion House of Commons can get away with the tax-free privilege on the expense allowance which they added to their sessional indemnity last year. They omitted to enact that it was to be untaxable, though they obviously intended it to be so because they specifically provided that the same allowance to Senators and Cabinet members should be taxed. If the Inspector of Income Tax goes after the Ontario legislators and not after those at Ottawa we think he is in for trouble.

The ordinary Canadian will watch all these proceedings with an entirely cynical eye, remembering only that he himself is rigorously debarred from securing any increase of salary or wages or any unaccounted expense allowance, no matter how great his needs or his deserts may be. If the legislators get away with this he will not be pleased.

It's hard to believe that these gleaming skeins of silk were once part of a tree growing in a Canadian forest. But out of spruce wood, science makes rayon, the smooth synthetic silk that proved its worth in war in countless military applications which suggest an enlarged field for rayon's peacetime uses. How these gossamerlike but strong yarns are processed from wood pulp is described on page thirty-four.

No Safeguards

CITIZENS of Canada who are interested in the right of the citizen to liberty and impartial justice should be aware of the fact that there are great differences between the Orders-in-Council passed during the crisis of the war, for the purpose of preventing enemy activity in Canada, and the Order-in-Council P.C. 6444, passed in October 6, 1945, and revealed to the public only on February 26, 1946, for the purpose of dealing with Gouzenko's charges.

P. C. 6444, though passed at a time when no enemy was in arms against Canada, is much more far-reaching in the matter of depriving citizens of their normal civil rights than any of its predecessors. The safeguards inserted in Section 22 of the Defence of Canada Regulations, to prevent possible unjust or improper use of the power of detention, are totally lacking in the postwar order. The old Regulations required that the detained person shall "in every case be informed of the general grounds on which he is detained," that notice of his detention shall, "where possible and not con-

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Is The Mystical Baha'i Faith a Solvent of Man's Quarrels?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

A COPY of your issue of December 8, 1945, came to my hand a few days ago through my Father, Mr. W.S. Maxwell, R.C.A. Since I myself am a Baha'i, I was most interested to read the article by W. D. D. Hackett on the subject entitled "This New Faith Offers a New World Order".

May I point out a minor error on the part of the writer. He says that the Baha'is have three National Assemblies already functioning. We have seven, namely the National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the United States and Canada, that of the British Isles and Ireland; that of Australia and New Zealand; that of India and Burma, as well as one for each of the following countries: Iran, Iraq and Egypt. By the time this reaches you we hope the German Baha'is, banned and persecuted since 1937, will have succeeded in re-electing theirs, now that they have freedom and approval of the British and American authorities.

The search for unity in the world today is indeed desperate, with the atom bomb, like a sword of Damocles, hanging over our heads. As Mr. Hackett says, we have unity in the Baha'i Faith, and what is more, in a tangible and useful form. Here in the Middle East, where tension and hatred between Arab and Jew is steadily mounting, the Jewish and Moslem Baha'is work together in complete harmony all the time; in the United States, where the racial question is so acute, negro and white Baha'is break bread together in the deep south and work on the same Assemblies; in India, Hindus and Moslems, as well as members of small religious minorities, labor happily for the same ends, side by side. Before the war in Germany one of the chief reasons we were wound-up and "verboten" was because we had many Jewish members and made no effort to be ashamed of the fact.

Those who have suffered least during this terrible war, such as the Baha'i communities of North and South America, the Middle East and Australia, are now sending aid, financial and otherwise, to those who have suffered most. like Germany, Austria, Burma and the Philippines. The bonds of Baha'i brotherhood are very real. Wherever a Baha'i goes he is greeted by perfect strangers who in some strange way seem old friends and welcome him into their lives with genuine warmth.

It may interest you to know that though we are anxious and willing to share our teachings—so broad, tolerant and modern—with others, it is strictly against our principles to proselytize. We view our religion as a gift of God to the world, and because of this we never accept even a penny from non-Baha'is to support our work and institutions.

As a former Montrealer and a Baha'i I thank SATURDAY NIGHT for presenting in such a fair and clear manner what my religion stands for.

Haifa, Palestine RUHIYYIH RABBANI

Honor For Enemies

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE been very sympathetic to the view of SATURDAY NIGHT on the Japanese deportation problem. During the summer of 1931 I was in residence at New College, Oxford University. I noticed there an appallingly long list of New College men who had given their lives in World War I. Besides the huge bronze plaque was a smaller one bearing these amazing words: "In memory of the men of this College who, coming from a foreign land, entered into the inheritance of this place, and, returning, fought and died for their country in the war of 1914-1918." Then came the names of Germans and Austrians.

What the world needs just now is more of the spirit and imagination that created that plaque. Canadians might well look at the Japanese in Canada through such eyes—if we are to remain democratic.

Vancouver, B.C. G. O. FALLIS

The Bickering Powers

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IF RUSSIA'S actions are contributing to the peace and welfare of Europe and the world, then more power to her. But only a dyed-in-the-red Communist could interpret Russia's actions in Europe and Manchuria, since August last, as indicative of anything but unjustified territorial expansion at the expense of her neighbors, and, coinciding with a rearmament and intensely nationalistic campaign at home, a somewhat contradictory way, at the least, of demonstrating her belief is a peaceful, just international order.

I realize that such suspicions of Russia as I admit are extremely unpopular today. But if I have learned anything in the last 25 years it is that Lord Acton's dictum on power has been vindicated time and again, and that a totalitarian government thrives on nationalism and its logical by-product, aggression. Yet we are still messing around with plans for maintaining peace by armaments and power allegiances, as if they represent the only logical way to prevent war. The League of Nations failed, not because it had no material power, but because it was dominated by the bickering great powers, and primarily because the democracies continually compromised with dictatorships.

A nation which refuses to compromise with injustice, and to use expediency, and goes down as a result, is contributing far more to human progress than that which compromises and by so doing, eventually finds itself on the low level of national ethics comparable to the nation it had formerly denounced. If getting along with Russia means letting her expand her concept of the supremacy of the state all over Europe and Asia, then we may as well apply for membership in the U. S. S. R. right now, and save the trouble of being forcibly admitted.

For the last 6½ years at least, editorial writers and political commentators, as well as our more prominent statesmen, have repeatedly told us that the postwar order must be different from, and better than, the prewar. And yet when a plain talker like Mr. E. Bevin, refuses to use the Pecksniffian terms of political diplomacy, he is called everything from a menace to world peace, to a green, uninformed political upstart. And the occupation of Germany is being conducted in a manner exactly contrary to the advice of our most capable economists, not to speak of that other much neglected document, the New Testament.

Surely we have been playing international politics like a chess game — with whole peoples as the pawns, — for quite long enough. When are we going to change? In my limited vision, current editors seem to spend the major portion of their ink trying to justify prevailing favored national policies instead of trying to change the whole idea of national self-interest which is the root of most of our troubles, and protesting against the present lapse into pre-war international strategy.

Unless more time and ink are spent indicting the petty national interests and rivalries, and expanding the necessity for world brotherhood which ignores, instead of magnifies, national advantage and prestige, the tremendous suffering and destruction of the last 6 years will not only have been in vain, but will be but a fraction of what to expect in the next war; a war which is inevitable as long as we continue to act as we do.

London, Ont. H. C. FRANCIS

New Yugoslavia

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN HIS letter of December 1, 1945, Mr. M. Tosevic, made blunt attack on the present regime in Yugoslavia. But on November 11 the people of Yugoslavia went to the polls and elected a government representing the major democratic political parties. The social system in our country will more closely resemble the present British regime or the U. S. "New Deal" than the regime of the U.S.S.R.

The new Yugoslav constitution promises to "Safeguard personal freedom and the right of property-ownership, to abolish all privileges". It provides that the land belongs to those who cultivate it. Citizens enjoy equal rights, regardless of nationality, race or religion. Freedom of conscience and religion is guaranteed to all citizens. Private property and private economic enterprises are guaranteed. All citizens, regardless of sex, nationality, race, religion or education, have the right to vote and be elected into all State authorities. Women enjoy the same rights as men in all spheres of economic, political and social life. Marriage and the family are under the protection of the State.

Freedom of the press, of speech, and of association are guaranteed to all citizens. The right of habeas corpus is guaranteed. Every citizen is in duty bound to work in accordance with his ability. Those who do not contribute to the community cannot benefit from it. The constitution closed the doors to collaborators with the Nazis and Fascists.

Yugoslavia is a defender of democracy which is founded primarily on freedom of thought, religion, conscience and peoples' customs.

Ottawa, Ont. J. KRPAN

Is He a Spoofer?

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE been wondering where Mr. J. N. Harris got his information about Xenophon, to serve as a basis for his criticism of Russian scholars, in SATURDAY NIGHT, of March 9; and am inclined to doubt that the British boys have access to the same sources.

Certainly in the second chapter of the "Anabasis" Xenophon says that he consulted Socrates, (evidently a friend) about going on the expedition, and in the same work tells of taking over control of the army and leading it to the Black Sea.

I have read a good part of Xenophon's works, all edited in Britain, and they all seem to agree that the general was the same man as the historian. Thinking I might be wide of the mark, I looked up "Xenophon" in the "Encyclopedia Britannica", and found that it agrees with the British editors.

London, Ont. C. J. BURNS

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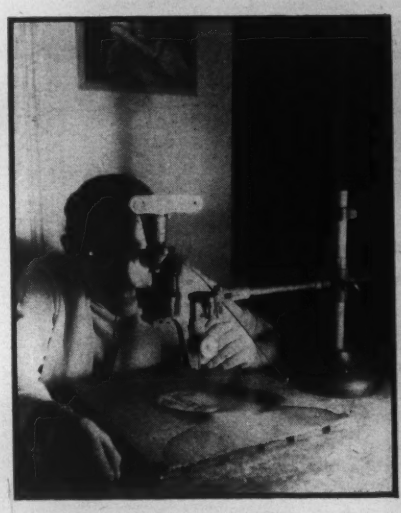
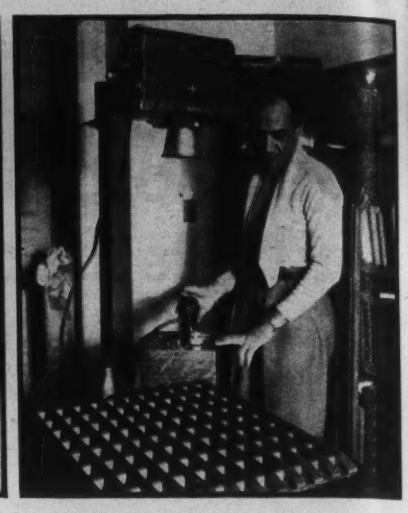
True or False? Modern Art Sleuths Track-Down Frauds





They don't deal in dead bodies, sinister butlers or lovable spinsters who spike the visitor's tea with arsenic. But there is one group of detectives whose performances are as miraculous as either Sherlock Holmes or Philo Vance—even if not nearly so spectacular. These are the sleuths of art, and their work is concerned solely with works of art—some of them dating back hundreds of years. Instead of guns and handcuffs these modern sleuths use the up-to-the-minute apparatus of science. X-rays, microscopes, ultra-violet rays and chemistry are the tools of their trade. With these they detect frauds masquerading as old masters and sometimes they detect the old masters hidden under mediocre daubs. Art detectives like Roman C. Diorio (above), official conservator for many museums in America, and the man who discovered another painting beneath the famed "Blue Boy" in the Huntington Collection in California, is seen (left) using the microscope to make a microphotograph. The microscope is valuable in analysis of the paint used. Such analysis often determines whether a painting is an original, authentic work or merely an "antiqued" copy. The art detective depends on the X-ray to get his inside information (right). The film is beneath the painting which is turned face down. The lattice work shown is the "cradling", wooden slats placed on the back of the picture to prevent warping and breaking the painted surface.

This is what the X-ray showed. Under ordinary light, this painting looked in excellent condition. But the X-ray revealed that worms had bored through the wood panel on which the painting is painted. Damage done by the worms is shown in the white streaks. This painting, incidentally is 450 years old. The cross pattern is caused by the wooden "cradling". In addition to spotting the true and the phony, the art detective is an expert at restoration. Below (left), Mr. Diorio is using chemicals to dissolve the old varnish that covers this painting—preparatory to a restoration job. It takes a great deal of skill and a delicate touch to remove this varnish without damaging the paint beneath. After the painting has been thoroughly cleaned, damaged parts are carefully filled in and painted to bring them in harmony with the rest of the picture. But the artist-restorer (bottom right) never tries to paint in any new idea, simply repairing physical damage to the canvas.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

trary to the public interest," be given to his family, and that he must be informed of his right to make an objection under the Regulation, and permitted to employ counsel. No vestiges of these safeguards survive in the Spy Order, and none of them were observed in the early proceedings under that order.

Thirteen persons, two of them women, were taken into custody on February 15 under the order. At the time of going to press none of these have been convicted, and it is therefore to be assumed, under the principles of British law, that they are innocent. We do not suggest that this is probable concerning all of them, but we do very strongly suggest that it is possible concerning some of them. But what has been done to the innocent who will in due course be declared innocent is of small importance compared with the possibility that, because of the extraordinary nature of these proceedings, some of the thirteen may be found guilty *who would not have been found guilty* by the ordinary processes of law, and *who may not be guilty* at all.

One at least of these persons was so influenced by the methods employed that she entered a plea of guilty which she subsequently — on obtaining access to counsel — decided to withdraw. Who knows how many others of them were influenced into giving "evidence" which they would not have given otherwise and which may not be wholly true or wholly free from a coloring imparted to it by the investigators?

As for the general public, it has been dragooned and hypnotized into a state in which a large part of it believes that the thirteen persons have been actually tried on specific charges (which many people imagine to have been treason or something equivalent), have put up the best defence they could, and have been found guilty in spite of it by a jury composed of two of the most eminent members of the Canadian judiciary,—all of this before any of them have actually presented their defence and before some of them have even appeared in any properly constituted court!

The excuse presented for all these evasions of the common safeguards of British justice is that they are necessary for the safety of the state. Let us not forget that that is the ancient and unvarying excuse for every form of totalitarian destruction of individual rights. In time of war it has some color of plausibility, but neither Britain, under the guns of the enemy, nor Canada at a safer distance consented in actual time of war to tolerate such evasions as are now practiced here in time of peace. Is Stalin more dangerous to us now that Hitler was in 1940? Or is it merely that we have become so submissive to wartime totalitarianism that our rulers think we will submit to even greater totalitarianism when the war is over?

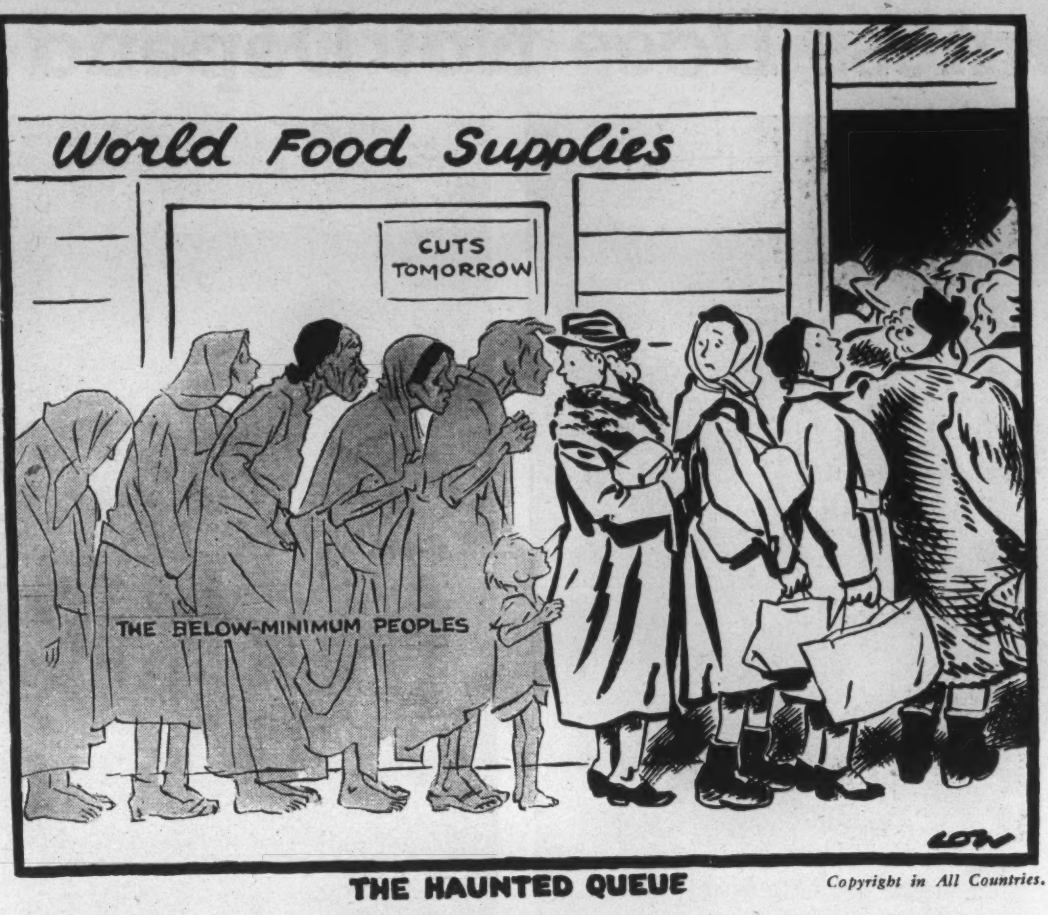
TO ANY FOREIGN SPY

WHAT would you like to see, sir?
Everything open wide,
Treasures of gold and wheat and fur,
Cities of proper pride,
Noble Banks and distinguished shops
Motors on every pike,
Happy crowds at the Friday "Pops"
—And bitter-faced men on strike.

What would you like to see, sir?
Churches of every style,
Christian people in silk and fur
Praising God with a smile,
Living in mansions here below,
Happy whatever comes.
Or some other things we can show,
Beverage rooms and slums.

We have everything, good and bad,
Just as you have. Isn't it sad?

J. E. M.



THE HAUNTED QUEUE

Copyright in All Countries.

"Shenanigan"?

THE Toronto *Telegram* has lined up with the Montreal *Gazette* in denunciation of those who have expressed the view that the ordinary methods of British justice could be followed in cases under the Official Secrets Act as in other kinds of criminal prosecution. Coming late, the *Telegram* has been able to do rather better. The *Gazette* described the demand for the ordinary safeguards of justice merely as "pedantic." The *Telegram* describes it also as "legalistic shenanigan."

The *Telegram* adds that refusal to permit persons under investigation to consult counsel "is in accordance with the terms of the law enacted by Parliament." It would be better to say that it is within the powers granted to the executive by a wartime measure enacted by Parliament, and that it stretches those powers much further than they were ever stretched during the war.

It is a singular thing that the *Telegram* never finds justification for the exercise of exceptional powers by the Dominion executive, in the fact that they are "in accordance with the terms of the law enacted by Parliament," except when those powers are exercised against somebody of whom the *Telegram* disapproves. No Canadian paper has been more ardent in denouncing the King Government for extending the powers of the executive in other directions. Somebody on its staff might read over what it said about liberty when Mr. Drew was being suppressed about Hong Kong.

Deportations

CANADIANS of French ancestry who may have felt that they were not greatly concerned in the questions raised by the proposals for the deportation of the Japanese might perhaps do well to ask themselves whether there are no points of resemblance between the present case and that of the deported Acadians of Nova Scotia. It is well to remember that the Government's original proposals included the deportation of individuals born in Canada and born into Canadian citizenship, and that the majority of the Supreme Court has held these proposals to be constitutional as regards all but those Canadian-born Japanese who never signed the consent to deportation.

The adult Japanese whom the Supreme Court has declared that the Government can lawfully deport have a choice of either taking with them their Canadian born children, and thus condemning them to spend the rest of their lives in a country and a kind of life for which they are utterly unsuited and unprepared, or leaving them in this country to grow up in the surroundings with which they are familiar, but without the care and support of their father and possibly also their mother. Exactly the same sort of thing occurred in Acadia. The book of Arthur G. Doughty entitled "The Acadian Exiles" gives authenticated accounts of the manner in which hundreds of Acadian families were broken up in the process of carrying out the order of exile. It was not intended to tear apart families and friends, but when human beings are deprived of their freedom to move about as they or their parents choose, the authorities which have charge of them always find it necessary to do things more cruel than they originally intended. Yet the Acadian deportations were more justifiable than those of the Japanese, because the Acadians constituted a more serious possible menace to the peace and security of the British settlements among which they found themseslves.

The Supreme Court Justices make no bones about it that the proper term for the deportation of Canadian citizens is "exile." Does that word awaken no sympathetic response today among French-Canadians?

Radio Opinion

MR. PHILPOTT, who broadcasts a Week-end Review for the C.B.C., has been arousing ire again, a fact which probably does not make him too unhappy. He regarded Mr. Churchill's Fulton speech as "shocking" and said so on the air. He added that it was couched in terms "plainly, deliberately, provocatively hostile to the Soviet Union," and fell with stunning force on world hopes for peace. That is about all that he said about it, except that it was approved in the United States by those who had been most isolationist, and disapproved by those who had been most friendly to Britain.

These are quite tenable views. Indeed they have been expressed by a good many people in many parts of the British Commonwealth. It is entirely possible to differ from them, but that is another thing from saying that they should not be uttered on the C.B.C., which is what the Ottawa *Journal* has been saying, very angrily.

The *Journal* says that its reason for objecting to Mr. Philpott saying these things on the C.B.C. is that "nobody, or hardly anybody, wants to listen to Mr. Philpott." That, if true, would be as good a reason for prohibiting Mr. Philpott from praising Mr. Churchill (on the C.B.C.) as from damning him, and has really nothing to do with the particular utterance that the *Journal* is experiencing ire about. Obviously if the C.B.C. is allotting valuable time to people whom "hardly anybody" wants to listen to, it is making a great mistake. But we wonder whether the *Journal* has any evidence that hardly anybody wants to listen to Mr. Philpott. Our own impression is that he has quite a following. We may not agree, and the *Journal* may not agree, with the general views of Mr. Philpott and that following; but by the *Journal's* own argument, if a lot of people want to listen to him they are entitled to do so, whether he thinks a Churchill speech "shocking" or not.

It is one of the basic ideas of the Canadian radio system, as worked out by a series of parliamentary committees, that nobody shall be permitted to broadcast over more than one station at a time except through the agency, and under the control, of the national broadcasting authority, the C.B.C. The reason for this is that otherwise people with a lot of money would be able to buy a lot of air time and exercise a lot of influence on Canadian opinion. Some Canadians hold that this reasoning is not valid, but the parliamentary committees have held that it is, and what they say goes.

The result of this is that there can be no nation-wide broadcasting of opinion except under the direct control and management of the C.B.C. If the views of Mr. Philpott and his following are to go on the air at all, over more than a single station, they must go on the air through the C.B.C. To us it seems desirable that quite a wide range of opinions, even about such subjects as Mr. Churchill's speech, should go on the Canadian air on a nation-wide scale, whether the *Journal* agrees with all of them or not; and if Mr. Philpott has a substantial following, even though that following be wholly outside of the *Journal* office, we think it is all right for him to be put on the air by the C.B.C. And as we say, we do not think the *Journal* can prove that there is "hardly anybody" in Mr. Philpott's following.

If we have a criticism of the C.B.C. in this matter, it is that we do not think it has enough commentators, representing enough followings; it is possible that Mr. Philpott's school of thought bulks too large on the Canadian air, not because he gets too much time, but because other schools get too little.

The Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

THE latest count reveals that over 1,500 designs for a Canadian flag have been submitted to Ottawa. Why not please everyone by accepting the lot and having a crazy quilt as our national emblem?

•

Having travelled well over 1,000 miles in its Arctic exercise, the personnel of the Muskox expedition have established that they can keep cool whatever happens.

•

After careful analysis of opinions expressed by leading columnists of the daily press, it is now definitely certain that what Russia will do next cannot be ascertained with any certainty.

•

A Warsaw paper declares that Stalin wants only to be sure that Russia's troubles are all behind her. And by doing just this with her frontiers, he has also provided something to fall back on.

•

The New York *Herald Tribune* refers to Mr. Churchill as "one of the greatest men of our thundering times." In some circles there seems to be doubt as to which came first, Mr. Churchill or the thundering times.

•

The *Christian Science Monitor* urges its readers to "treat your telephone as courteously as you would treat a friend." In the case of a friend, we usually draw the line at twisting his dial.

•

The ladies of St. Eustache (P.Q.) recently held an Odd Pets' Show, which included everything from worms to turtles. The report made no mention of husbands.

•

Commenting on international affairs, a London newspaper suggests that the greatest need of the world today is a revival of laughter. This opinion seems to be shared by the designers of the new spring bonnets.

•

Recent life statistics reveal that the nineteenth hole is the cause of greater mortality among golfers than all the other eighteen put together. Apprehensive golfers are advised to reduce the risk by having nothing to do with the other eighteen.

•

A gardening note in a contemporary: "Bulbs should now be coming up." Ours are definitely up, assisted by the enthusiastic pup from next door.

•

Headline in Montreal *Standard*:
TRIP TO THE MOON AND BACK IN OUR TIME
Volunteers for the excursion will probably go down in history as the Lunartic Pioneers.

•

Junior learned the other day that it takes three years to tan an elephant's hide which, he says, must be the reason why the poor beast never forgets.

•

Headline in an Alberta paper:
BORING FOR A LIVING
With admirable restraint the article made no mention of those fellows who give talks over the radio.

•

A famous Hollywood bachelor says that he likes glamor girls, but from a wife he expects the old-fashioned virtues. Our niece Ettie says the guy had better make up his mind that he's going to stay single for a long, long time.

Garden Newness Does Not Depend on Novelties

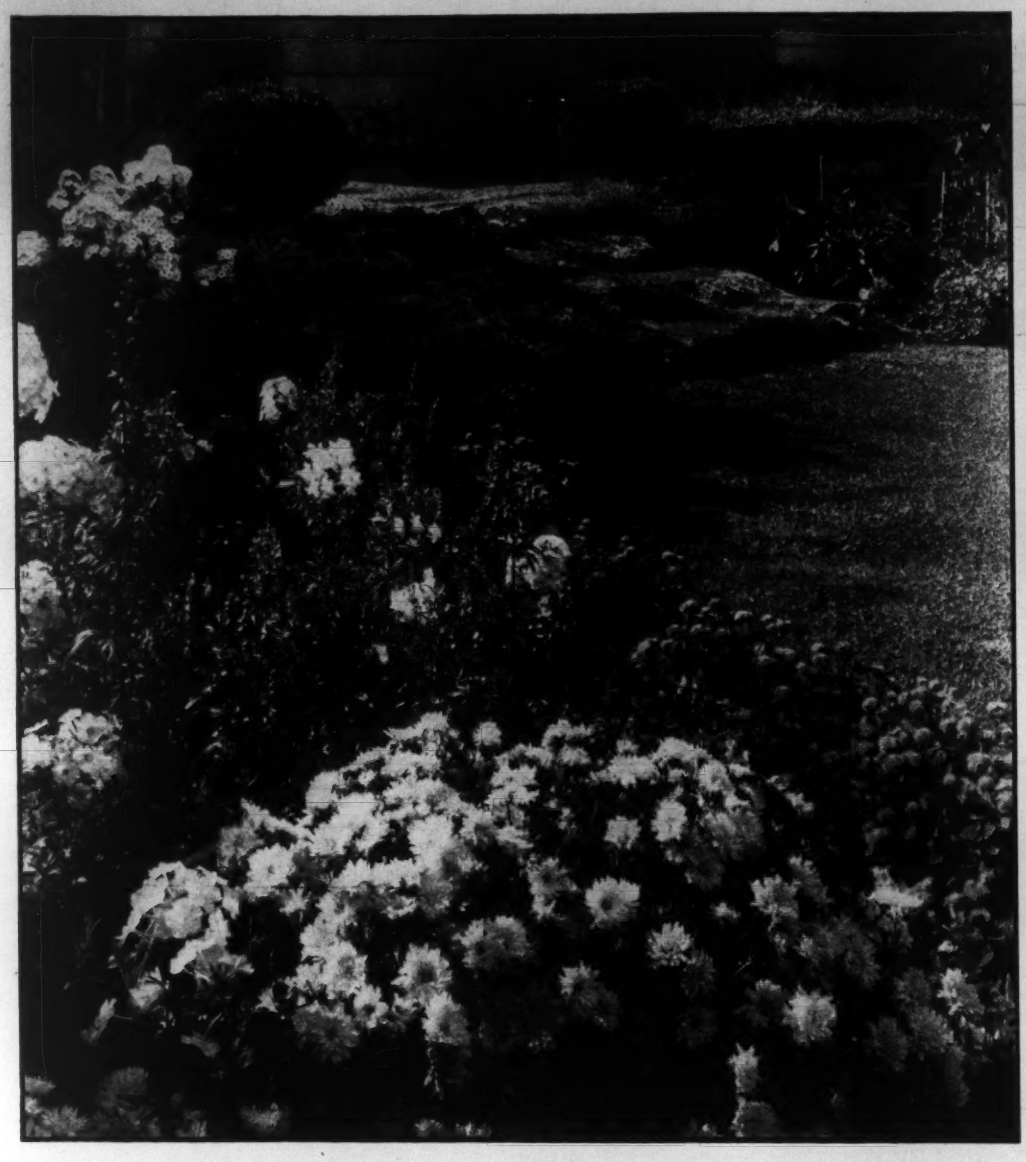
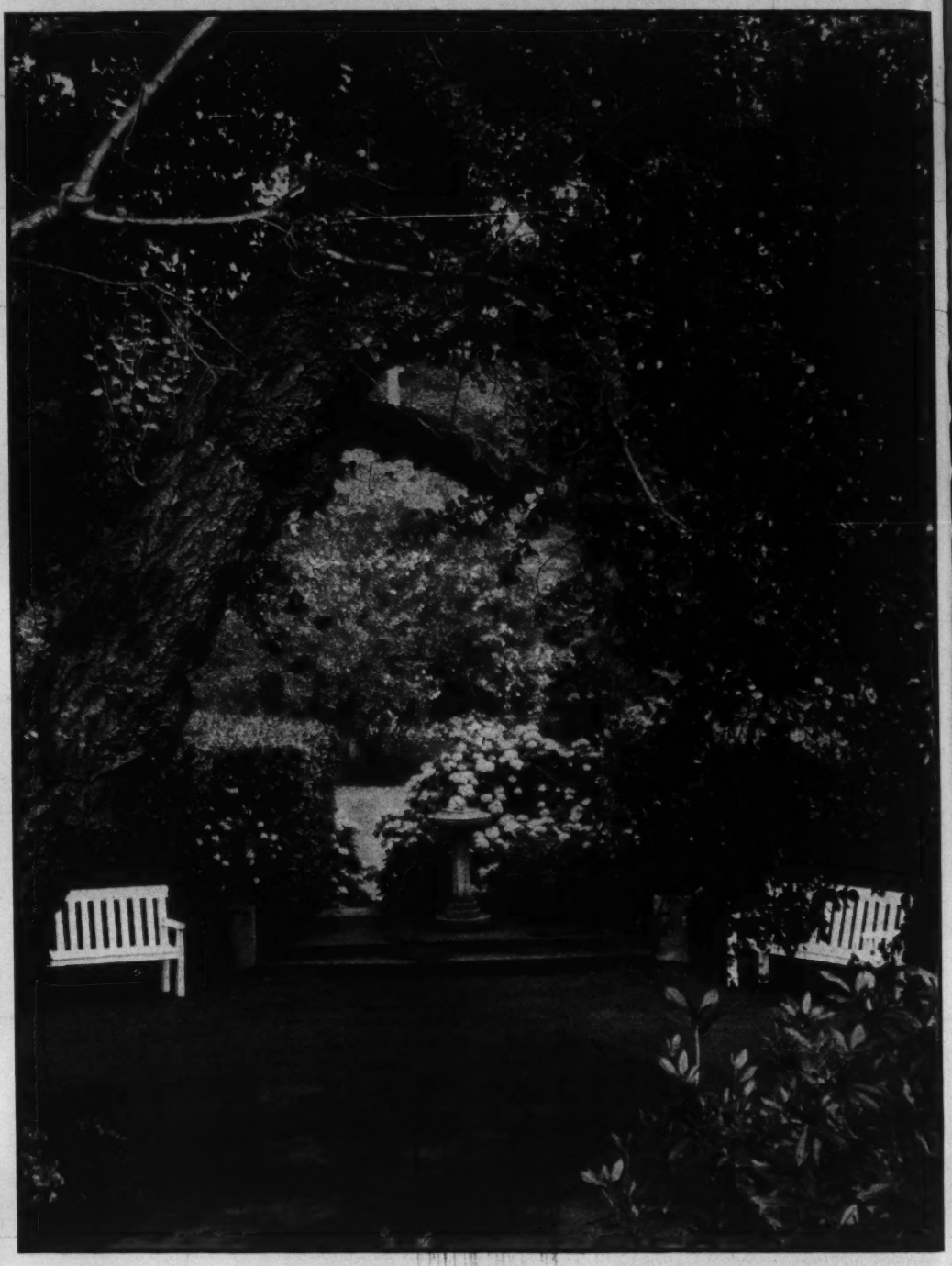


Photo: Richard Averill Smith

Masses of flowers, both annuals and perennials, riot with color in long beds flanking the lower level of this garden which is linked to the upper level by low stone steps.



Informality consorts with formality in this very lovely garden setting in which the informal note is struck by a gnarled old tree, the formal by the placement of furniture.

Where space is unrestricted in a garden of formal character a reflecting pool always is interesting, particularly so if sunny enough for a thrifty growth of waterlilies.

Courtesy: Lavina McLeod

Rugged rocks and rock-loving plants often form the ideal combination for cloaking any variations of level in a garden that is developed more or less along informal lines.

By Collier Stevenson

THE official arrival of Spring always is a welcome signal that garden activities cannot be too far distant. Certainly, even now, gardens should be shaping up on paper at least, and seed and nursery catalogues be under close scrutiny for whatever they may have to offer in the way of novelties in addition to all the long-established garden favorites.

Careful planning on paper is, of course, the first step in successful gardening—and this is a good time for making a survey of changes that will rectify the mistakes or shortcomings of other years, perhaps vastly improve the whole arrangement and appearance of the garden.

Fortunately, garden newness does not depend on novelties—often a revision of planting can work wonders. In many gardens, for instance, the general attractiveness is marred by foundation planting, poorly chosen at the outset and now grown completely out of bounds; by flower beds scattered over the lawn or by shrubs set indiscriminately and without regard for other existing features. In other cases, rock-gardens have been projected into settings to which they are entirely foreign both in location and type. Other gardens are devoid of the ornamental trees which if properly placed would add so much to their charm, or are lacking the evergreen shrubbery that can provide so much eye-filling color when the snow lies deep. These, then, are some of the points to consider now, in advance of the planting season.

Of garden novelties there are conspicuously few this year and the quantity of seeds available in Canada for these novelties is none too generous, since professional seed-growers had to contend with the wartime shortage of both labor and materials. Early ordering, then, is not only advisable, but necessary.

The floral "novelties" according to the 1946 All-America Selections—a listing accepted as authoritative both in the United States and Canada—are but four in number. These flowers, however, are so outstanding that each after the most exacting tests has won a well-deserved award. Actually, none of the flowers thus honored is a novelty in the ordinary sense of the word: rather, all are new varieties of flowers that have been widely popular for years. Three are petunias and the remaining one is a dianthus, none other than our old familiar garden pink.

CANADIANS have good reason to be especially interested in one of these new petunias. For "Collosal Shades of Rose"—the rather formidably-named variety of double petunia to which the All-America Selection's hard-to-earn Silver Medal has been awarded—actually was originated in Canada. That fact is important as evidence of a non-military victory over Japan, where, prior to the war, the production of double petunia seed was a secret very closely guarded by the Japanese. The "Collosal Shades of Rose" petunia ranges in color from light pink through salmon to purplish-rose. The flowers—their petals beautifully

A Revision of the Planting Can Work Wonders

This flower-fringed garden pool nestles quietly in a grove of trees just as though Mother Nature herself had lifted it bodily from some woodland and ensconced it there.

A garden may be a "lovesome spot" to gaze upon, a pretty frame for the house, but to be completely satisfying, to promote greater use and enjoyment, it should be furnished.

There's a wealth of charm in a garden laid out casually—and planted accordingly—to follow the dictates of the existing levels and of towering trees of decorative character.

Even a tiny dooryard can be converted into a place of blossoming beauty by an apt combination of potted plants, vines, hanging-baskets and well-selected ground planting.

Photos: Richard Averill Smith

A sun-flecked pool is a never-failing source of beauty, a feature so adaptable as to size and type that no garden, whether large or small, is quite complete without one.

ruffled, waved and fringed—measure from 4 to 5½ inches in width under favorable cultivation, while the luxuriantly foliated plants run as high as 18 inches in height.

An All-America Selection Bronze Medal winner of the current season is another and quite different variety of petunia, more euphoniously named "Bright Eyes." With a growth seldom exceeding 10 inches this petunia is particularly well adapted to window-boxes, rock gardens, edging and low bedding, though also good for plotting. It stands straight and compact throughout the season, and thus needs no staking. The plain-petalled flowers, literally covering the plants, are approximately 1½ inches in diameter, their basic coloring rosy-pink changing to white near the throats.

"Peach Red" is the appropriate name given to still another new variety of petunia—one that won an Honorable Mention in the All-America Selections. The coloring is unique in petunias; salmon-pink suffused with rosy-cerise. In height 15 inches or taller, this petunia is strong growing, spreading first then darting erect. It is generously leafed as a background for plain petalled flowers two or more inches wide.

The other winner of an Honorable Mention in the All-America Selections this year is "Dianthus Westweed Beauty." This is a very useful annual, as the blooming season is long and continuous. The deeply fringed flowers are about two inches in diameter, their color running from crimson-red to warm deep red.

FLOWERS for beauty, vegetables for humanity—that should be the governing factor in Canadian home gardens this first year of peace. Millions of people in various parts of the world through no fault of their own are existing on deficient rations which cannot but result in serious malnutrition—if not in actual starvation! Canada, therefore, must share her plenty with these unfortunates: she must grow more and more food-stuffs on her farms. And, because farmers are as short-handed this year as they were through the war, garden-owners all over Canada should heed the need and continue the growing of vegetables carried out so successfully throughout the war, and with such physical and economic benefit to everyone concerned.

Union Objectives Are Set in Wage Battle

By MURRAY COTTERILL

This is the first of two articles in which this labor spokesman, Secretary of Toronto's Labor Council, describes the situation at the beginning of Canadian labor's current wage drive. This week's article analyzes the respective strength of both management and the unions and outlines the chief common objectives of the labor organizations which, he says, are minimum earnings somewhere between $30.00 and $35.00 for a forty hour week and two weeks annual paid vacation.

While management is instinctively opposed to granting wage demands without an argument, Mr. Cotterill feels that many companies will try to use the wage push as added pressure behind their own demands for higher price ceilings. In the next article, the legislative situation facing both employers and employees will be discussed.

FOR several months past United States industry has been the battleground for an all-out wage war in which management, unions and government have tussled over the nation's peacetime wage-price pattern. Except for a few scattered engagements this wage-price war seems pretty well over. The pattern set, production is steadily increasing in tempo. But here in Canada the same war is just starting. The sooner it is completed, the sooner the Dominion's industry can settle down to the serious business of turning out commodities.

The United States' wage war was dramatic while it lasted, replete with all the massive human and financial statistics which are natural in a land of 135,000,000 people. Canada's coming patternmaking will not involve the same total numbers but, proportionately, it should be equally dramatic. It will certainly be more headline productive than any previous management-labor showdown that the Dominion has ever experienced. For never before have both management and labor faced each other with such closely balanced power behind their respective viewpoints.

As seekers after change the union must naturally fire the opening shots and, both by individual announcements of each union's objectives and through collective statements by the two main Congresses, have outlined their major demands. The government, which must sooner or later enter the lists as peacemaker, is resting uneasily behind a war time wage-price control structure directed by two separate ministries and being kept alive by pressure induced amendments. Management, probably just as anxious as the unions to see the pattern finally settled, is, nevertheless, holding out for the best possible terms. At this stage of the game about all the consumer can do is to study all the arguments, pick sides and insist that the argument be settled as speedily as possible.

The unions are organized on a scale never before equalled. In almost every major industry unionism is firmly established. That means that labor can present a more united front than ever before. If recent public opinion polls are to be believed, labor can count upon more public sympathy than can capital. The large numbers of people who are involved through membership in the unions add up to considerable political influence.

Management Confidence

Management has reasons for confidence. Most important is the old, old, reason. Management has the money that the union members want and possession is still nine points of the law. Even with problematic immediate markets, many firms can count upon returning excess profits as an extra bastion behind the status quo. The press is inclined to support capital rather than labor and money is sometimes more effective than individual votes when it comes to lobbying politicians.

The indefinite fact is the possibility that management is not absolutely solid in its opposition to wage increases. If the workers want more pay it is equally true that the owners want higher prices. While some employers can be depended upon to resist union demands to the bitter end on grounds of principle, more realistic employers may see some advantage in permitting labor pressure to build up behind a concurrent management push for higher prices. If the American pattern can be taken as a guide, this is the one spot where the normal front of automatic resistance against wage increases may crack. If it does crack, what started out a labor impelled drive for higher pay may turn rapidly into a free for all over prices.

The labor objectives, despite variations in expressed form due to industrial or strategic considerations, are fairly standard.

The United Steelworkers, whose industry determines the wage-price trend more than any other single group, have pulled a surprise move by announcing their objective in terms of a weekly rather than an hourly figure. They say they want a standard minimum earning of $33.60 with similar increases for semi-skilled and skilled workers. This amounts to $2.64 a week boost for steel mill labor in two of the country's big three producers. The third mill in Sydney, N.S., is still winding through the labyrinth of wage control procedure in an effort to establish parity with Hamilton and Sault Ste. Marie which pay five cents more an hour than the maritime enterprise. In fabricating shops a $33.60 minimum will mean more than a $2.64 a week boost in many cases.

The Auto Workers, now dominating their industry, are sticking to the older pattern in announcing wage objectives. They want a flat $2.00 a day increase in every shop and aren't stressing wage standardization in the Steelworkers' manner. The metal miners are describing their objective in terms of miner's pay which is part way between the lowest and highest paid jobs in the industry. These varying objectives may be confusing. But, if simplified in terms of a weekly objective, it can be safely stated that all the above unions together with the Packinghouse, Rubber, Garment, Coal Mining, Chemical and other industries are seeking a minimum wage somewhere between $30.00 and $35.00 a week with higher pay for semi-skilled and skilled employees.

The Trades & Labor Congress unions are also in on the big push. Just how far the two Congresses will coordinate their efforts can't be predicted at this moment but, coordinated or not, they will be both pushing in the same direction at the same time.

All the unions have adopted the forty hour week as a common objective. Some plants have already cut to this figure. Most are still working a longer work week. Related to the wage figures it will be found that the unions' wage demands work out to virtual maintenance of what has been called "take-home pay." In other words, the employees want to be employed for forty hours and earn for those forty hours the same total weekly pay envelope which they received for forty-eight or more hours previously. The usual penalty clause of overtime pay is suggested for work done over forty hours in a week.

Paid Vacations

Another common aim is two weeks annual paid vacation for each employee. Paid vacations are now law in many provinces. During the war years, the Wage Board permitted establishment on a large scale of vacation plans which gave workers one week off with pay for a year's service. Two weeks per year, common in many offices, is quite common among industrial workers. Some plants grant two weeks only to workers with extremely high service records.

While the main fight will be carried on between each union and the firms within the industry it covers, the C.C.L.-C.I.O. unions are getting together on certain aspects of the drive. They are combining on a centralized publicity drive designed to sell the overall advantages to the public of higher wages and shorter hours at this particular time. They have also, as the next article in this series will indicate in more detail, decided upon a common approach to legislative barriers now blocking their progress.

No public announcements have been made by any employer organizations of their stand or about possible common reactions to the union push. This may be due to strategic secrecy. It may also be due to the fact that the employers do not have plans on the same integrated scale as those of the unions. In any case their counter moves will either become revealed or crystallize as the tussle progresses. In the final analysis it will probably be Ottawa, acting as the only body which can be said to effectively speak at the moment for the public, which will have to reverse the rounds and announce the winners.

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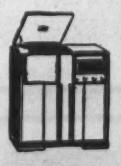

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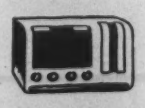

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WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. Draft Extension Considered Essential in Present Crisis

By JAY MILLER

Washington, D.C.

"RUSSIA has done more warmongering in two months than a thousand speeches by Winston Churchill."

This epigrammatic indictment of Russian tactics toward Iran and Turkey reflects the prevailing belief of a segment of the American people and explains why sentiment has swung around in favor of retaining the wartime draft, for a time at least.

You see far fewer uniforms on American streets than you did a few months ago. Demobilization has been going on at a terrific pace. The United States with typical efficiency has been scrapping its war machine so fast that critics now state the nation has been weakened unnecessarily.

Correspondents touring former combat areas, particularly in the Pacific, bemoan the fact that the once powerful American force there has been cut down to the point where it lacks adequate transport and communications.

These factors have resulted in support for recommendations of Chief of Staff Eisenhower, War Secretary Patterson, and Selective Service Director Hershey, to extend the draft indefinitely.

There is a strong belief, too, that Russia, having used the current "psychological moment" to achieve certain ambitions in Iran and on the Dardanelles, will shortly soften up in her demands. This is based on the conviction that Russia is really too weak for war and actually needs the five years she has allotted herself for rebuilding to save her domestic economy.

This seems like the ultimate in wishful thinking, with a seemingly insoluble impasse confronting the United Nations meeting scheduled for this week in New York. The United States has been just as determined that there should be no postponement and that there should be immediate consideration of the Iranian case, as Moscow has been insistent that a 16-day postponement be granted.

Russia Must Stop

There is a sincere desire in the hearts of Americans to get along with Russia, which is equalled by a determination that Russia must stop power tactics and submit differences to the U. N. O. President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes have made this clear.

Chairman Tom Connolly of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee expressed this spirit following a recent conference with the Ambassador-designate to Russia, Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith, former Chief of Staff to General Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander.

In his plea before the House Military Affairs Committee on behalf of continuance of the Selective Service Act, which expires May 15, General Eisenhower contended that the draft should be extended indefinitely to help the United States meet its world obligations as well as to release men who have been in service for a long time. He stated that the occupation of Germany and Japan was part of the war job and he is sure that "this was comprehended by Congress when it passed the selective service law."

He has warned that, unless the draft goes on, the U. S. Army will fall short by 165,000 men of its own estimated needed strength of 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947. This figure offers a telling contrast with the total of more than eight million American fighting men that were in uniform.

War Secretary Patterson believes that the shortage will be even higher, as much as 170,000 men, if the draft is not extended. He reports the present Army strength at about 2,500,000, with a net reduction of 1,000,000 expected between now and next June.

Mr. Patterson said the War Department will continue a vigorous recruitment program. There have been 617,000 enlistments already, more than half of them for a three year period.

Some sentiment prevails in both the House and Senate Military Affairs committee for a six months extension of selective service. Certain members want to restrict renewal to July 1 of this year.

One suggested compromise under consideration by the House committee is to extend the law for six months, limit service liability to 18 months for new inductees, and raise the pay of enlisted Army and Navy personnel to spur enlistments so the manpower intake continues when the draft ends.

The armed forces are trying to combat reluctance to serve in the ranks by staging investigations of the service's "caste systems". A board of ex-GI's, headed by Lieutenant General James H. Doolittle, the Tokio-bomber, will open hearings before the end of the month.

After months of criticism of privileges allegedly enjoyed by officers, War Secretary Patterson ordered the public inquiry.

Recruiting Program

Drives for recruits are now under way in the services and advertising and publicity is being released to encourage enlistments. While many soldiers are re-enlisting, the understandable repugnance of "civilian soldiers" to staying in uniform is slowing recruitment. An extended draft seems to be the answer.

Both Eisenhower and Patterson oppose a shorter extension of Selective Service. Eisenhower is willing to bargain. He has offered to release all fathers by the end of August or early in September, regardless of how long they have served, if the draft is given a prolonged lease on life.

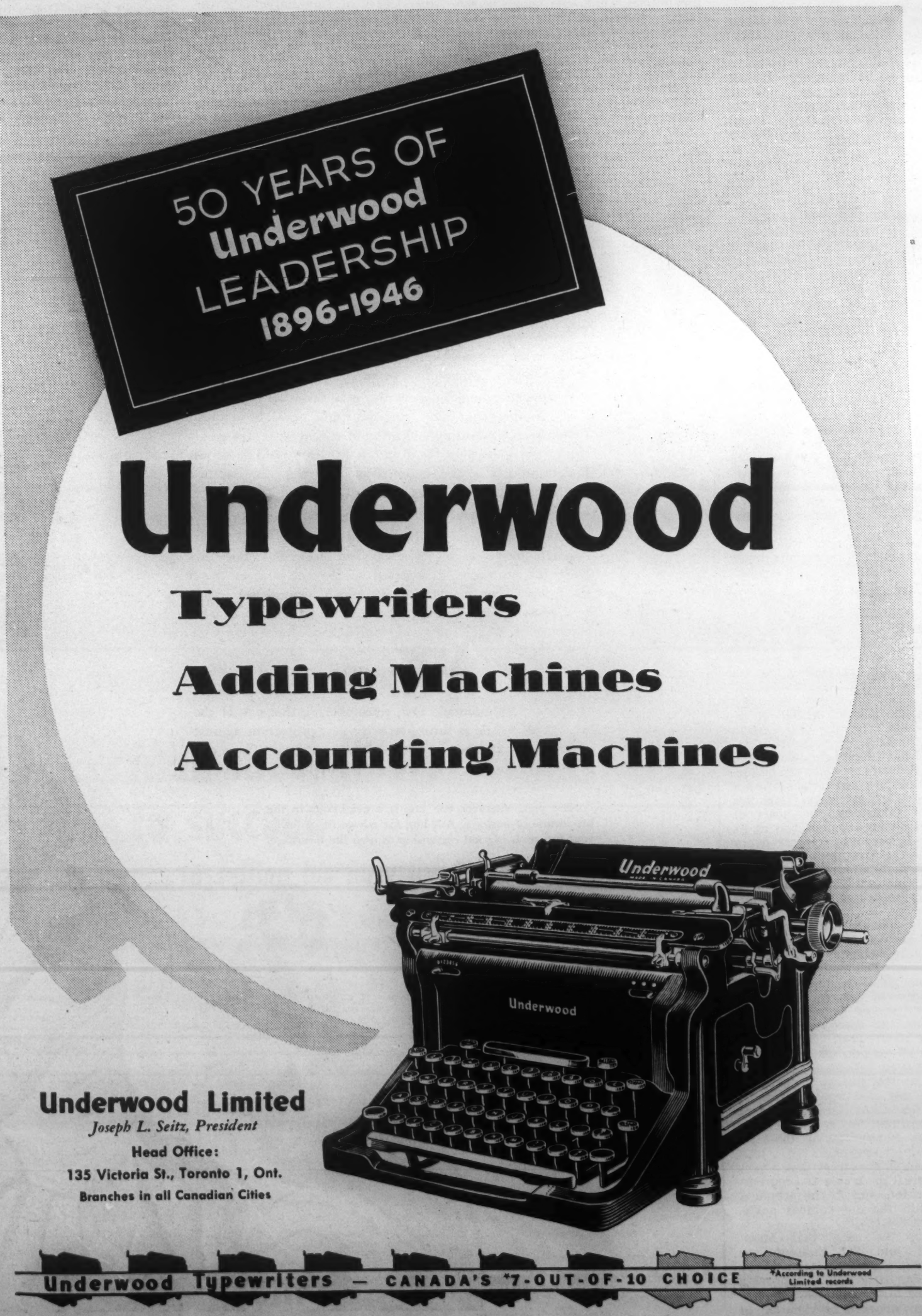
Draft Director Hershey has suggested a proviso in an indefinite extension that the President or a concurrent resolution of Congress could terminate conscription at any time. He communicated his recommendations by letter to the House Military Affairs Committee, asking that military service of draftees be limited to 18 months and that the present draft age of 18 to 45 be continued. He said it would be understood that men over 26 would not be inducted.

An indefinite extension is in line with President Truman's recommendation made in January that the draft should be continued as long as necessary.

Prior to the current schism in Russo-American relations, there was a generally hostile sentiment to continuance of the draft. Now there is an obvious willingness by Military Affairs committeemen to consider international affairs before acting on the draft question.

Congressmen who were unqualifiedly opposed to continuing the draft, as recently as one month ago, now say they would vote for continuance if the War Department and other leaders can show such action is essential for the national security.

This change of mind traces directly to the Russian crisis, back through Canada's spy exposé, right back to President Truman's undiplomatic disclosure that America planned an atomic bomb race. That's what is generally conceded to have put Russo-American relations into a "realistic" light. Maybe it's for the good.



OTTAWA LETTER

Parliament Has New High Degree Of Sensitivity to Problems

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

DEBATE in the House of Commons opened on a high level. For sustained and absorbing interest, there can have been few periods in the past to excel the first solid week on the Address. By last Friday the first seven issues of Hansard had run to about the wordage of a Victorian novel, but no single book published either in Canada or elsewhere ever carried so much fact and comment of current concern to every Canadian. The themes were diverse.

We had from Mr. Mackenzie King's own lips an account of the Gouzenko incident — surely one of the strangest tales in our history. We had a lucid summary of our food policy of recent years from the Minister of Agriculture. We had an optimistic survey of economic and industrial conditions from Mr. Howe. Ex-Minister "Chubby" Power made an impassioned plea for the preservation of civil liberties (Some observers thought it was the finest speech of his career). A recent visitor to the U. S. S. R. (Stanley Knowles, the C. C. F. member from Winnipeg North Centre) contributed sincere views on the improvement of Soviet relations. Arthur L. Smith, from Calgary, one of Mr. Bracken's most interesting political acquisitions, made one of the more fascinating examinations of the treatment of spy suspects.

These were the highlights of the week; but when one adds that others who spoke at length and often on matters of the greatest general interest included John Bracken, M. J. Coldwell, Solon Low, Gordon Graydon, the Minister of Justice, Angus MacInnis, John Diefenbaker, "Tommy" Church, Bona Arsenault, and L. P. Picard, it is clear that those faithful souls who "stuck it out" all week in the Galleries were amply rewarded. This may be the appropriate moment to remind readers that for five cents a copy, or $3. per session, they can read what their representatives are saying and doing.

Able Opposition

There has been an unfortunate tendency in earlier years to refer cynically to Parliament as the "gashouse" or to use similarly derogatory language, and it may well be that the behavior of many of the members of parliament was responsible for much of the criticism. But parliament as an institution has begun to rise again in the estimation of thoughtful citizens, who have seen how quickly and thoroughly man's freedom can be forfeited when such institutions are not kept strong. Last week Canada's House of Commons, the heart of our parliamentary system, was at its best. It is becoming clearer every week that the Twentieth Parliament is a much more admirable body than was the Nineteenth, and the end of emergency measures is giving more ample scope to demonstrate that superiority. The Opposition, after ten years of incredible weakness, is becoming quite respectably strong and constructive. The policy of adding Opposition members to delegations which represent Canada at international conferences is beginning to bear fruit. At least three of the addresses last week (of Messers Knowles, Graydon and Coldwell) were enriched by the background afforded by this policy. John Bracken's practice of delegating authority to his lieutenants, of making each one responsible for specializing in some field, is also raising the level of Opposition speeches.

The "man on the street" has a very direct interest in an able and courageous opposition, and in the presence, even within the government party, of independent critics.

We may be sure that Messers King and St. Laurent are sufficiently good liberals to have hesitated a long time before approving of a course in the espionage inquiry which even smacked of violation of ancient British liberties. But they had more than their own conscience to satisfy. They had to meet the concern of the Cabinet over the political issue which would surely arise if a reactionary course was adopted. In this particular case they went ahead anyway, apparently believing that it was the choice between an inquiry on the lines they chose, or no inquiry at all. But the subsequent reaction across the country from all who see what is involved in the preservation of civil liberties has been such that there will be still greater hesitation, one hopes, in the future. Unless opposition critics and a free press discharge their duty and howl to the high heaven every time the slightest infraction of such liberties takes place, there is no limit to the transgressions which might eventually develop.

One subject on which we are destined to hear a great deal more in the House in coming years—national sovereignty in an atomic world—came in for passing reference from two segments of the "south-east" corner. Those who think that the members who sit "diagonally opposite" from the ministerial benches have much in common among themselves should read Hansard. It is a curious cluster, the C.C.F., the Social Credit Group, and the two or three other affiliations. They differ much more among themselves than the Liberals do from the Conservatives.

Supranationality

By way of illustration, take the reference to national sovereignty made at 3.30 p.m. one day by Solon Low, leader of the Social Credit party, with the sentiment expressed less than an hour later by Stanley H. Knowles, who occupies Mr. Woodsworth's old seat in the Commons.

Mr. Low, who takes a dark view of anyone who foresees the coming of any degree of supranationality (including the editor-in-chief of this paper) said, of the spy incident: "I am convinced that we will find the cause largely in the flood of propaganda which was loosed shortly before the outbreak of the war and which was designed to shake Canadians loose from their attachment to the crown, from their loyalty to Canada and from their will to remain as a part of the British Commonwealth. It also was aimed at preparing Canadians to surrender their sovereignty to some kind of supranational government later to be set up."

This did not bar Mr. Knowles, a few minutes later, from observing that what impressed him at London "was the number of responsible leaders of governments from all parts of the world who made clear their realization that we had to move to an era of world government in which the nations of the world would not meet just in a sort of continuing peace conference, still jealously guarding their individual sovereignty, but would meet rather to plan the basic social and economic life of our world, so as to build up conditions that would not only make war unnecessary but achieve a higher standard of living for the peoples of the world."

Between them Messrs. Low and Knowles probably bracket the range of views in the House of Commons on the subject. One represents a school of thought which is still confident it can withstand the trend of recent events. The other echoes the words of Dr. Trevor Lloyd: "Internationalism is no longer something that one favours or dislikes. It has happened."

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"It's something you girls shouldn't laugh at"

"Mother won't tell me what it cost," said Elaine to Cousin Edna, who was hooking up the exquisite dress. "But it's within the budget, you may be sure. Trust mother for that."

"Budgets sound unromantic, especially on a day like this," Mother admitted. "But we could never have given Elaine such a wedding unless we *had* budgeted. It's something you girls shouldn't laugh at. Dad and I began budgeting on our wedding trip. We had to . . . and we just got home with a few cents margin."

"Isn't it an awful bother, though?"

"We'd be more bothered and worried without it. No, it's simple. First, we always set aside the money for Dad's life insurance; that means we have no worries about the future. Then we figure on so much a month for living expenses . . . and *then!* . . . with what's left we can be extravagant. That's the great thing . . . to feel when you're spending that the essentials and the future are taken care of. Then you can spend with an easy mind."

• • •

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L-1345X

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Operation Crossroads: No Match For the Operation Ararat

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

EVENTUALLY this planet may rid itself of all except a handful of human survivors who will then have the task of getting the world going again from scratch. If this should happen, say during the Bikini Atoll experiment, then Operation Crossroads may survive as a sort of race-memory of neo-nuclear man, just as the legend of Noah and His Ark lingers on as the myth-explanation of man's pertinacious clinging to the globe in the face of every catastrophe.

Like Noah's Ark, the ships that set sail for the Bikini Atoll will be loaded with animals to the gunwales—pigs on the bridge, rats in the turrets, pigs, goats and rats in the engine-rooms. As far as possible the Bikini argosy will, like the Ark, be a miniature world set afloat on the awful waters of catastrophe. Noah, to be sure, took human passengers aboard; but already a number of volunteer Shems, Hams and Japheths have offered to sign on for the Bikini voyage.

The Bikini disaster, of course, will be man-made, and will probably include such special features as a tidal wave a hundred feet high, a submarine groundswell, and a cloudburst which will deluge the vicinity and possibly distant parts with a radioactive thunder-storm. Then, when the cataclysm is over and sky and water have cleared, planes will roar across the scene to discover how much, if any of the land remains habitable. Noah, working on a large but more primitive scale, had to carry out his post-catastrophe investigations with a raven and a dove.

In certain respects, however, Noah was a far more thorough-going experimeter than the scientists who are in charge of Operation Crossroads. Noah took along with him two specimens of every living creature, while the Bikini experiment is limiting itself to its sheep, goats and rats. (Some of the animals will be dressed in little experimental flash-proof jackets, and no doubt the ones on the Captain's bridge will have extra stripes on their sleeves.) Then, when things have cleared a bit, rain-coated scientists will hurry to the scene, rescue the surviving passengers and rush them off for hospitalization. Thus Science will be able to learn what atomic bombing does to pigs, goats and rats. It won't be any wiser, however, about what might happen to wart-hogs, bald-headed eagles and water-buffalo, to mention a few animals that have been left off the favored list and are, on our small planet, just as liable to nuclear doom as anything else. What the Bikini experiment obviously needs is a Noah, with a sense of destiny and a good head for inventory. Operation Crossroads may have the whole of nuclear and electronic science behind it; but from the point of view of resourcefulness and large-scale planning, it isn't in the same class with Operation Ararat.

IT IS interesting to speculate on how the Bikini experiment might work out in terms of mythology, assuming, of course, that it comes off on the scale of the Deluge.

The experiment, let us say, fulfilled all the most fantastic prediction of the atomists. Operation Crossroads was a complete success, but unfortunately the patient i.e. the greater part of the human race) failed to survive.

Some were drowned in the tidal wave or caught in the radioactive thunderstorm. Some were simply vaporized. The only living creatures left on the earth were a few rain-coated scientists and male and female correspondents who along with a number of goats, pig and rats, had been given secret anti-flash treatment by their government before the experiment.

At first they tried to preserve some of the elements of the civilization that had been swept away. But most of the records had been destroyed, and having seen what nuclear energy could do when pushed too far, they had lost most of their interest in science. Besides they had to work very hard, trying to scratch a living from the ravished earth. They lived very miserably and so did their descendants, and before many generations had passed they had even forgotten how to read or write so that such legends as they still possessed had to be passed on by word of mouth.

The Bikini legend would naturally survive. And after the passing of a millennium or two it would probably emerge in some such form as this: Many thousands of years ago the people on the earth were very violent and corrupt. They had been warned over and over again that unless they changed their ways the Great Flash would come and wipe them right from the face of the globe. They didn't pay any attention, however, but went right on lying and stealing and killing; all but a very few who had found favor with the gods. These were told to collect a number of ships and a few animals and sail far away to a place called the Bikini Atoll. Some taunted and criticized them and some even tried to prevent their going, but on the appointed day they sailed away; and when the Great Flash came and everyone else in the world was consumed, the chosen ones survived, having been given special protection by the gods.

WHILE this account doesn't quite square with the facts it follows the recognizable pattern of legend; for the human race, however perverse in its behavior, is sternly didactic in its mythology. The details of the legend would naturally become a little blurred but mankind would continue to accept it for a long time without criticism. No one would ask, for instance, why out of all the odd intelligent and endearing animals on earth, only the pig, goat and rat should be selected to survive. No one would try to explain why the ancient hierarchical garment of the priesthood should always be a raincoat.

After the passing of another millennium or two, the human race would begin to pick up again. Someone would invent a wheel and someone else a loom. Some genius would devise the printing press and another would discover that if you treated saltpetre in a certain way it could be used as a very satisfactory explosive for hurling projectiles at your enemies. The race would grow wise and skeptical once more, and some of the more enlightened people would begin to teach that the old race-legends, including the Bikini legend, had no basis whatever in fact but were just fairy tales invented for the amusement of children. They would give the children Bikini ships for toys, and these would have no more relation to the original models than a play Noah's Ark, with its hinged top, has to the first Noah's Ark, whose blue-print was so specifically laid down in Genesis.

Then one day a child of the future who was playing with his Bikini ship and using his bath as an atoll would look up and say, "Mummy, why do all the little pigs and goats and rats in my Bikini ship wear those funny little coats?"

"Oh, it's just part of an old superstition, dear," his mother would reply. "They were supposed to protect them from the Great Flash."

"Was there ever really a Great Flash?" the child of the future would inquire; and his mother, an enlightened and rational type who believed that her child's mind should never be crippled by foolish old legends from the past, would reply firmly, "Of course not. There never was any Great Flash or any place called the Bikini Atoll. The whole thing is just a fairy-tale."

• •

THE growing list of Hollywood labels for movie and radio stars now includes The Voice (Frank Sinatra), The Groaner (Bing Crosby), The Face (Anita Colby), The Eyeful (Adele Jergen), The Body (Marie Macdonald), The Leer (Humphrey Bogart), and The Hat (ex-Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, who now is in radio full time). The Montreal *Gazette* suggests that Dame May Whitty be called The Dame.

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New Deal for Indians Is Planned by M. P.

By JOHN C. DENT

The Hon. J. A. Glen, M.P. for Marquette, Manitoba, advocates a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs of Canada's Indians. People who know the Indians agree that a great deal can be done to improve their lot and thereby to increase their value to Canada.

Handling of Indian affairs up to the present has tended to retard their development, according to this writer; but with encouragement the Indian can become a prosperous, self-supporting element of the community, quite equal to the responsibilities of citizenship.

A NEW deal for Canada's Indians is in the offing, if a proposal of the Hon. J. A. Glen, Dominion Member for Marquette, Manitoba, continues to receive the same enthusiastic support from parliamentarians which has greeted it so far. He advocates a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs of the country's original inhabitants. Many other members of the House favor this, while people who know the Indians best maintain that a review of the entire subject is long overdue.

Why is it, these people ask, that the Indians of today are little closer to citizenship than were their grandparents, whereas the natives of Russia have advanced within the span of a single generation from a nomadic, illiterate state to become an effective and literate part of the nation? One of the sources of Russia's wartime strength, they proclaim, was the way her many and diverse peoples had been welded into one unified and determined people. The wild and little-known regions of the southeast became an important part of the Russian war potential.

In the meantime, while the primitive people of Russia had been making tremendous strides, our Indians have made comparatively slight advances. Generally speaking, they have stood still. This, according to their admirers, is definitely a haywire situation—and one which is a discredit to the country. The Indians, they contend, are inferior to other Canadians in no respect other than that they have been encouraged to stand aside from the mainstreams of civilization which would lead them to advancement. The popular belief that Indians are lazy, unreliable, unambitious and unprogressive, these people brand as a canard.

Ambition Discouraged

Who among us, they ask, would not be liable to the same charges if we had been encouraged to live on isolated reserves, remote from the fruits of progress? If we were given land and homes which we could neither sell nor lease if we left them, if we were given meager but certain money payments so long as we stayed put—how many of us would go out to buck the cold, hard world? If we could stay at home and lead a life as good as that enjoyed by our parents, without the struggles and uncertainties of "civilized" life—how few of us would be ambitious enough to choose the arduous path? Isolation seldom promotes a progressive or ambitious attitude toward life.

Actually, those who know the Indians best insist that they are by no means a hopelessly backward race. Lacking the type of education white people receive, still they exhibit amazing aptitudes. In the lakes region, home of most of Ontario's Indians, nearly every man among them possesses a power boat of some sort. Generally speaking, they did not buy these boats; they assembled them. Bits and pieces from junk yards and scrap heaps were put together to produce smooth-working engines in useful hulls. Few technical school graduates would care to attempt to produce an equally good vessel with the same simple tools and the same lack of resources. The Indians must be conceded a high degree of mechanical aptitude and ingenuity.

Mechanical ability is by no means the Indian's only talent. Few would dispute that he makes the best of guides, the most skilled hunter, fisher and woodsman. Enough of them performed useful services on wartime production lines, enough of them served with distinction in the forces, to prove that they can work as well and endure discipline to as great an extent as their white brothers. In their own homes they preserve a high standard of cleanliness, when compared to other people whose homes are without the convenience of running water.

Frequently it is asserted that Indian women are better workers than their menfolk. Certainly it is not unusual to find these women working in summer hotels as chambermaids, kitchen girls, laundresses—jobs which entail hard work and an instinct for cleanliness. While they are doing these things, their men serve as guides, boatmen and handymen in the same establishments. These jobs they do well.

Wards of the Government

Yet the Indians remain wards of the government, considered unfit for the responsibilities of citizenship. Those who admire them maintain that they are inferior in no way to many of the country's citizens.

If the Indians are lacking in education, their friends argue, then the responsibility must be charged to the people of Canada and to the governmental department which is responsible for looking after their welfare. It would appear to be a fair assumption that the same effort toward educating the natives has not been made in Canada that was made in Russia.

A popular misconception is that the Indians suffer from poverty. Actually, while their standard of living may be rather low, it is not correct to assume that they are below the Canadian average in per capita wealth. Take the Ojibway Band on Parry Island for example. There are 125 of them, according to recent figures, and they live on a reserve of 18,486.66 acres. Every one of them receives annual grants totalling $22. Moreover, the government administers for the Band a capital fund of $84,064.39. This adds up to a tidy little sum for every man, woman and child in the Parry Island Band. Many a white family would feel fortunate to possess so much.

Parry Island, moreover, is by no means a waste territory, situated right in the middle of world-renowned vacationland of the Georgian Bay. Many believe it is the most beautiful part of the whole Georgian Bay region. It is a wonderland of fiords, windswept pines, marvellous beaches. It is a paradise for fishermen and for naturalists. For the lover of scenic grandeur, it is an island where every new view is more beautiful than the last. What wouldn't a land speculator give for this island?

Thus we encounter a paradoxical situation where the Parry Islanders have a wonderful piece of property, a fair amount of capital backing, and many useful talents, yet they do not seem to better themselves in the usual sense of that expression.

Could Be Prosperous

There are many people who believe that a more advanced attitude on the part of government could do much more than raise the standard of living of these people—it could make them prosperous. More than that, it could make them self-supporting. If coupled with modern educational methods and an opportunity to assume positions of greater responsibility when qualified, it could bring these Indians far above our usual standards for citizenship.

It so happens that the talents and resources of these people are admirably suited to fill a crying need in the economy of this country. The tourist business is expected to bring Canada $300,000,000. next year, and more than that in the future. The business would be greater even than that if there were more facilities for the accommodation of tourists throughout the land. Of course, the people of Parry Island do profit from the tourist trade at the present time. But they have to leave their island to do so. Set in a region studded with summer hotels, resorts, camps and cottages by the hundreds, Parry Island has none!

Yet Parry Island is most attractive as a resort area. It presents literally thousands of dream locations. Any private business which caters to vacationers might well give its eye teeth for such a property, would expect to realize a huge profit from a development which could scarcely help becoming immense under intelligent direction. No private company may undertake this project however, since it is the wise policy of our government that the Indians shall be protected from any exploitation by white men who might seek to separate them from their lands. Certainly nobody wants to see the Indians exploited in this way, but there are people who believe that the government could well encourage them to a fuller use of their own resources for their own profit.

It is conceded that $84,064.39 is not sufficient capital backing to start off any billion-dollar project. It is argued, however, that few of Canada's successful enterprises, particularly in the tourist line, have had so much at the beginning. Where good service can be provided, and there is a brisk demand for such service, only competent management is required to cause a small business to grow into a large one. The fact that the Parry Islanders cannot afford a billion-dollar start is no reason why they should not make the kind of start they can afford. A few cot-

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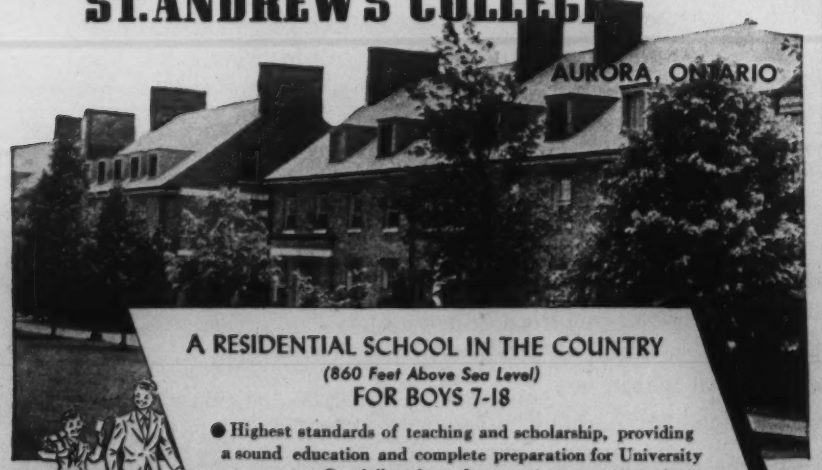

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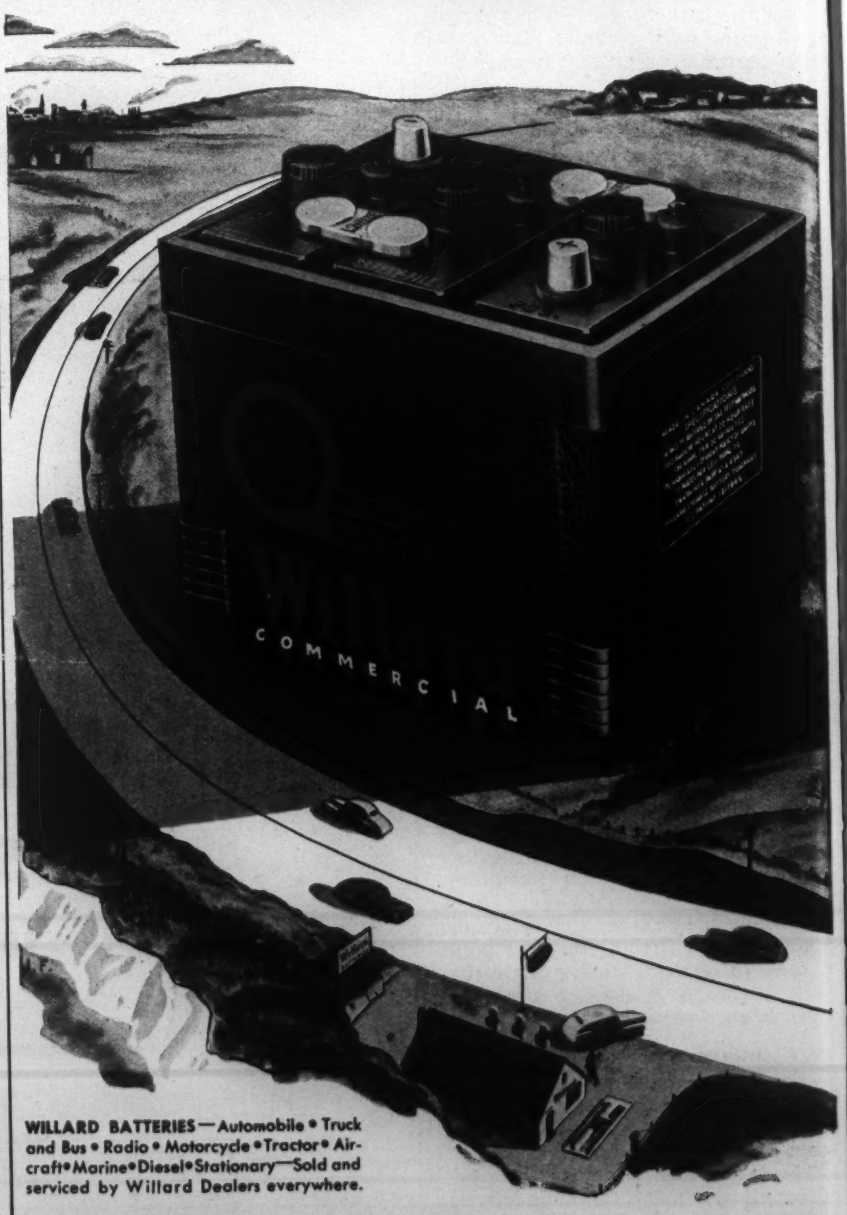

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tages at first, with some of the profits invested in expansion, would serve as a beginning, and the first thing we knew the people of Parry Island would be in business on a large scale. Since the tourist trade is under-developed in this country, they would not be providing competition for the other people in the business. Because the Indians take naturally to such occupations as guiding and looking after camps, much of the income which they would derive from such a project would not come from the actual rent of a camp or profit of a resort.

Mr. Glen is not alone in believing that it is time to review the needs of the Indians. Others who know them feel that they are capable of absorbing as much education as other Canadians. They are capable, after education, of exercising the responsibilities of citizenship. They are willing and able to perform useful work. Moreover, if the resources which are theirs are utilized intelligently, they have every chance of becoming a very prosperous element in the nation.

At the present time, the cost of administering Indian affairs represents an expense to the country. If the resources under the control of this branch of the government were developed, many people are convinced that the branch would be self-supporting. Furthermore, it would pay dividends in increasing the economic and political standing of people who are at present classified as wards of the government.

If the Royal Commission proposed by Mr. Glen accomplishes something along this line, many Canadians will sing its praises for a long time to come.

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Berlin Reduced to Barter

By ALEX. M. PATON

The German economy is in such a bad way that it is almost back to the barter stage with practically unlimited possibilities for the person with an abundant supply of cigarettes and soap. Even a good car has been exchanged for an extremely decrepit suit. Berlin's black market is exchanging sterling at the rate of 300 marks to the £.

Herford, Germany.

THE currency situation is approaching a chaotic condition inside Germany. What the state of things is like in other occupied zones is not clear, but in the British zone . . . presumably the best, if the evidence of the movements of population is any reliable guide . . . the mark is slumping with headlong rapidity.

According to recent visitors to Berlin, sterling is being exchanged on the black market at the rate of 300 marks to the £, as against the offical rate, backed by the British authorities, of 40. Sevenfold difference in value can only be explained on the basis that the Germans themselves—many of the older generation with grim memories of the former wiping out of all their monetary values — have not the slightest confidence that the mark will long survive.

Thus the present situation is that the German economy is almost on the barter basis, founded primarily on the cigarette, the cake of soap and the chocolate bar.

Good Bargains

A Scottish business man of my acquaintance has just returned from Berlin with three bottles — champagne, gin and liquor — which he assures me he was given in exchange for a packet of 20 cigarettes. Of course, he would have to pay a heavy duty on them when he brought them through the British Customs on his way home, but he still had a good deal. He also tells me that upon arrival in the German capital he visited a barber to freshen up, and had "the works" — haircut and shampoo, shave and face massage, and finally a manicure. He then asked the barber how much he owed him, and the man said tentatively, "Could you spare a couple of cigarettes?"

The barber was overwhelmed when given a packet of 10, and commented: "That will do for the next time, too!"

A German household could not get delivery for weeks of their small quota of compressed coal-dust blocks used for fuel, but when they managed to get a small packet of cigarettes for the coalman their chilly state was immediately remedied.

An officer of the American Red Cross, told me that he had "swapped" an old suit — "a very old and decrepit suit" — and two tattered shirts for a good Opel car. "Of course, I can't take it out of the country, but it is useful here."

When new arrivals disembark at the Berlin Airport they are pestered by people making tenders of various kinds, mostly for cigarettes. For 300 you can get a first-class camera or pair of binoculars — the only unobtainables are watches. The Russians rounded them up most efficiently.

Tiergarten Barter Market

At the head of the Tiergarten, just before one enters Berlin's former West End, the barter market has been established among the trees. Here men and women stand with placards stating what they have to sell and what they want in exchange.

Thus, "A portable radio for 200 cigarettes, English or American;" "A fur jacket for half-a-dozen cakes of soap;" and so on. Business is spasmodic and mostly they wait patiently until the right person comes along.

For the vast majority of the people, of course, the system provides no opportunity, as they have long ago exhausted their resources of barterable goods. It is an understatement to describe their condition as depressing.

At one of the service clubs in Berlin a Glaswegian operates behind the bar. When asked if his demobilization date was due shortly, he answered:

"No fear, I've just signed up for the occupation. There's no cushy job like this on the Clyde. I'm saving all my pay and living like a millionaire meanwhile. It'll never happen again so I'm enjoying it as long as it lasts."

Whether it can last much longer is doubtful but the whole German financial situation seems to be heading for disaster, beyond even the remedial juggling of a Schacht.

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ALWAYS FARTHER ON

A MAP of the world that does not include Utopia is not worth even glancing at, for it leaves out the one country at which Humanity is always landing. And when Humanity lands there, it looks out, and, seeing a better country, sets sail. Progress is the realization of Utopias. — Oscar Wilde, "The Soul of Man under Socialism."

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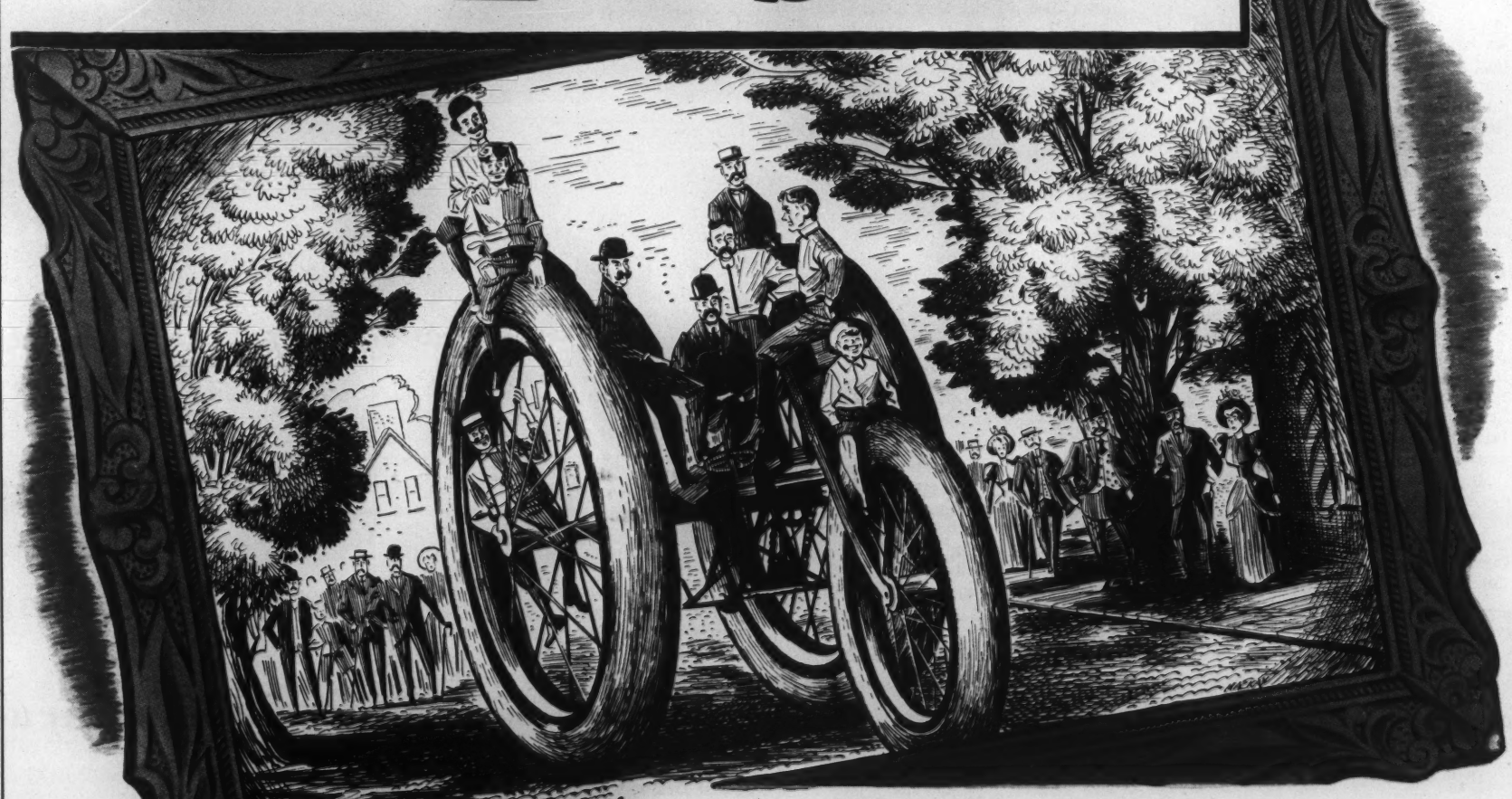

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A GOOD NAME TO REMEMBER

New Zealand Socialism Has Strange Denials

By W. A. McKAGUE

New Zealand's social security system comprises eleven kinds of benefits. The copestone is universal superannuation — without means test — which is on a scale designed to redistribute an increasing share of the national income. Financing of social security, therefore, is a major problem facing New Zealand.

This is the second of two articles by Mr. McKague. The first appeared in Saturday Night's issue of March 16.

NEW Zealand undoubtedly presents the most advanced socialism yet achieved under the aegis of democracy. Though the prime movers have been labor with some assistance from the intelligentsia, the people as a whole are almost unanimous in their support. The main arguments relate to ways and means.

The socialistic program started almost as soon as New Zealand became a self-governing dominion and got past the earliest problems of land settlement and Maori disputes. The abolition of provincial jurisdiction in 1876 removed the constitutional barrier against centralized power, which at this moment is the subject of negotiation in Canada. Legislation came thick and fast, embracing railways, highways, hydro-electric schemes, free and compulsory education heavily financed by the central government and including liberal assistance through the university grade, housing, central banking and part ownership of one of the trading banks, and a general program of financial assistance through the State Advances Corporation for farming, housing and other development.

Regarding the social security program itself, the proof of a pudding is in the eating, and probably the best argument that can be found in favor of social security, anywhere in the world today, is in the fact that New Zealand is almost unanimous in its desire to keep it. Professor A. M. Finlay, one of the staunch advocates, defines social security as "a policy which, by redistributing some of the rewards of capitalist society, aims to provide at least a healthy subsistence for all."

This definition clearly indicates the limitations of social security as conceived and exemplified in New Zealand. It is a thing apart from government ownership, even though the latter is prominent in New Zealand. In fact, it is predicated upon a system of capitalism or private enterprise. New Zealand is proud of its social security, but it also is proud of being a land of private, capitalistic enterprise.

Private Enterprise Basic

And it is only in this light that its social security measures can be intelligently studied, since they do not undertake to do more than modify a distribution of income which takes place under private enterprise. It is part of a broad public policy which has sought in the past, and which still seeks, to provide employment for all through public works which fill in any gaps that may be left by private enterprise, which provides for some social redistribution on the grounds of need, and which aspires to, and in fact, has already started towards, the ultimate objective of a minimum distribution independent of private means.

Earlier piecemeal legislation effected by various governments was as follows: 1898 Old age pensions; 1911 Widows' pensions; 1924 Blind pensions; 1926 Family allowances.

Rates were increased from time to time by various governments, including the labor government which took office in 1935. Its outstanding contribution, however, was the consolidation of all the existing forms into one act of 1938, taking effect from April 1, 1939, and the addition of the universal superannuation to commence one year later. At the same time, the separate administrations were combined into one.

Study of the social security program itself must be made in the light of the important health program conducted by the government. The labor government set out to make public health and medicine free to all just as quickly as possible, as the following sequence of steps indicates. In 1939 mental hospitals, maternity work and in-patient treatment in regular hospitals were successively made free. In 1941 outpatient treatment and also medicines were made free. In the same year and in 1942 the final step of free medical x-ray services was inaugurated. This latter is still complicated by several alternative plans which are too intricate to be discussed in detail, but the general nature of which is to put the medical practitioner on the basis of either an annual fee per patient or else a fee per call. Thus the patient still has some choice as to physician, and the physician still has a practice, but the government pays the shot out of the social security funds.

The entire social security expense, including medicine, is financed through a special fund provided in part by taxation and in part by appropriation from the general revenue. The taxation consists of a registration fee of £1 for men and 5 shillings for women, and a simple five per cent tax on all income. For 1942-43 the fund showed the following main items:

Receipts	
Social security charge (income tax)	£11,624,046
Registration fee	540,921
Transfers from Consolidated Fund	3,800,000
Miscellaneous	48,673
Total	£16,013,640
Payments	
Monetary benefits	£11,592,542
Medical, hospital, etc., benefits	3,721,179
Administration expenses and emergency benefits	636,949
Miscellaneous	4
Total	£15,950,674

The fund, therefore, is not in any sense an insurance scheme. It is raised by straight taxation, most of which is designated for that purpose but part of which, coming from general revenue, is made up of money raised from multiple sources of taxation.

Goal Set for 1970

In its universal superannuation, taking effect from 1940, New Zealand has the *summum bonum* or ultimate goal of social security — a benefit which is not contingent on misfortune or need of any kind, which is paid regardless of other income or assets, and which of itself is intended to provide the essentials of life. Because of the magnitude of this project, it is limited to persons age 65 or over, and was also started at the bottom of a rising scale. For 1940-41 it was £10 or $36.40, thereafter rising at the rate of £2/10 a year to £84/10 or $304.20 in 1970. The 1945-56 value therefore is £22/10 or $81.

A tabular list of social security benefits in New Zealand is given herewith, and it is evident that the sum of £84 10s., or $304.20, per annum is accepted as the amount necessary for subsistence. This corresponds to the $25 a month old age pension paid now in some of the provinces of Canada. Under only two circumstances is it paid in New Zealand without strings attached. In all other cases the maximum of $304.20 is subject to deduction on account of private income or capital assets. In the case of universal superannuation, of course, it is only a goal set for 1970.

In New Zealand's socialism as a whole, however, one finds strange contradictions. While professing favor for capitalism as a system, the nation has gone far towards abolishing it in practice. Its public ownership ventures and financial assistance towards industry, housing, etc., have laid waste large areas which, in some other countries, are still fields of private operation.

In its political aspects there are also some disturbing features. There is no word of the restoration of normal freedom of trade or capital movement. Under pressure of wartime regulations, actively dissenting citizens were discouraged by the simple process of being "directed" into supposedly essential work, from publicizing their views. One of the writers on the subject is Professor H. Belshaw, who is no enemy of social security, as indicated by the following extract from his pamphlet entitled "Standards of Living, Wages and Prices": "My own view is that, on balance, the advantages are with socialism, largely, though not entirely. While it is probable that the extravagant hopes of many socialists will be disappointed as to the rapidity with which, and the extent to which, improvement in living standards can be effected, a definite improvement is at least likely, after an initial period of disturbances."

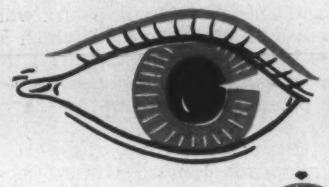
Yet Professor Belshaw has this to say regarding the value of one "intangible" in life, namely freedom: "It is a disturbing lesson that a social democratic government has been able to proceed farther in the suppression of individual freedom in New Zealand than a conservative government found it necessary, or possible, to go in the United Kingdom. Perhaps the reason is that the more liberal party being the government, there is no effective liberal political opposition to act as the watch dog of personal liberties.

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS IN NEW ZEALAND

Adapted from Finlay's "Social Security in New Zealand" with corresponding amounts in Canadian funds at £1 New Zealand = $3.60 Canadian

	New Zealand Funds £ s.	Canadian Funds $
Universal Superannuation		
1945-46 rate	22 10	81.00
1970 rate	84 10	304.20
Age Benefits		
Unmarried person	84 10	304.20
Married, if both eligible, each	84 10	304.20
Where wife not eligible	111 16	402.48
For each child under 16	27 6	98.28
Invalid Benefits		
Male invalid with dependents	84 10	304.20
Wife	27 6	98.28
Each child	27 6	98.28
Married woman	84 10	304.20
Invalid over 21 without dependents	84 10	304.20
Invalid over 21 unmarried	58 10	207.60
Widows Benefits		
With children under 16 Widow	78 0	280.80
Each child	27 6	98.28
Without children under 16, widows who qualify	65 0	234.00
Orphans Benefits		
Up to	40 19	147.42
Family Benefits		
For each child under 16	19 10	70.20
Miners Benefits		
Miner	84 10	304.20
Wife	27 6	98.28
Each Child	27 6	98.28
Widow	52 0	187.20
Sickness Benefits		
Sick persons 16 to 20 without dependents	27 6	98.28
Others over 16	52 0	187.20
Wife	39 0	140.40
Each child	27 6	98.28
Unemployment Benefits		
Persons 16 to 20 without dependents	27 6	98.28
Others over 16	52 0	187.20
Wife	39 0	140.40
Each child	27 6	98.28
Maori War Benefits		
All veterans	84 10	304.20
Emergency Benefits		
According to circumstances	.. ..	..

Your eye



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THE WORLD TODAY

Stalin's Words Calm U.N.O. Crisis But Is Stalin Still the Master?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

New York.

THIS I am sure, is not the right place for the U. N. O. to meet. New York is too big, too impersonal, too blasé. Everyone has to travel miles out to the suburbs for the meetings (the opener was only fifty-one minutes), then when they return to the city the delegations and press are atomized completely out of touch with one another, lost in the city's hundreds of hotels.

A small city would have provided more conveniences as well as a homier, healthier atmosphere. Indeed, the U. N. O. could have done much worse than locate in San Francisco, whose conference arrangements and civic effort put this meeting in deep shade.

However, the U. N. O. is located here — and the physical side isn't everything. The main question is how it will tackle its problems; whether it will meet them and make the charter live, or evade them. Everyone welcomes the improvement in atmosphere in which the Conference meets, even if that means less exciting scenes to report. Even the absence of Bevin and Vishinsky is accepted philosophically. No sensible person wants to see a "good fight" if that means smashing the U. N. O.

But neither are there many who want to see the U. N. O. cling to life by dodging all the difficult questions. Along that road lies only declining prestige and loss of the confidence of the world such as the League of Nations suffered after its failure to grapple with the Manchurian question.

Some encouragement is drawn from the view that the mere insistence by the Americans and British that the Iranian question should be thrashed out this session has induced Russia to promise to withdraw her troops. But among the leading delegations there is the thought that it is still vital to follow this up with surveillance of any settlement the Soviet Union may have forced on the Teheran government. On the other hand, there is the growing belief that if the Soviets play ball according to the rules of U.N.O., Britain and the United States should facilitate a reasonable oil deal for her in Northern Iran.

If the Iranian crisis eases, the question of Franco-Spain will probably ease with it. This seems to have been pressed by Moscow's friends in France at least partly as a manoeuvre to distract attention from the Middle East and put Britain and the United States in a bad light as "supporters of Fascism" if they didn't agree to take immediate steps to oust Franco. For however much one may dislike Franco's face, he does not constitute at present a threat to peace, nor is he the only dictator oppressing his people in Europe.

The biggest argument of the session may come over quite another question, that of extending the Big Power veto right as suggested in the Soviet *aide memoire* to the committee working on the rules of procedure. Soviet suggestions that the Big Five should have the right of veto on any question, whether a "situation" or "dispute" was involved, if adopted could paralyze the Council.

In the Iranian question, for example, such an extended veto could prevent the Council from asking for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, from censuring Soviet activity in Iranian domestic affairs, from sending a committee of investigation to the spot, from recommending terms of settlement or from sending the question to the International Court of Justice. It may be affirmed that the British and Americans intend to fight such a move to the last ditch; their tendency is more and more towards achievement of a reduction in veto power in order to transfer more sovereignty to the U. N. O.

Stalin

The thing which was mainly responsible for lightening the atmosphere for the opening of the Security Council meeting was a few words spoken by Stalin: "I attribute great importance to the U.N.O., as it is a valuable instrument for the preservation of peace and international security."

The way in which these words were seized on by our people as proof that Stalin "really wants the U.N.O. to succeed" was ample proof of the yearning for peace and the still remaining store of goodwill for Soviet Russia on our side. Let Russia only pitch in to make U.N.O. work, and abide by its rules, and all will be forgotten and forgiven.

Second thoughts somewhat dampened the hope. For Stalin only had to say a few other words, and Soviet Russia's policy could be changed back again. Or it could be only a manoeuvre to get by the embarrassment of Security Council censure. After the delegates have met and departed, the moves which caused the last fortnight's crisis could be resumed.

The memory of some, particularly the British, went back to the days when Hitler would calm the atmosphere with a declaration of peaceful intentions, and then pick up where he left off.

There was another angle, little discussed as yet. It could be that Stalin, whom many of our wartime officials found moderate and definite in his dealings and, they thought, sincerely anxious to carry his country into international cooperation, was no longer in full control of the helm. That statement ten days ago by the Polish General Anders that "his old friend Stalin", whom he knew very well, had obviously become "the Russian Hindenburg", sticks in mind.

Uncharted Sea

Once you start along this course of speculation, you are out in an uncharted sea. The leaders of the Soviet Union do not constantly spread their differences of opinion in speeches, interviews or magazine articles, as do the leading Americans. They try to give the impression that they all stand behind a single policy; and undoubtedly this is one of the things which makes Russia seem a formidable opponent when faced with the arguments and divergent opinions of the democracies.

But we have been learning a lot since last year about the personal and group conflicts which went on behind the facade of Nazi unity. It cannot be so very different in Russia; and indeed the far-reaching purge of 1936-37 proved that such opposing groups have existed there.

Surely there must be today a difference of opinion inside Russian ruling circles about the best course to pursue: whether to cooperate internationally to secure a long period of peace, accepting the new status achieved by Russia through the war as more or less satisfactory; or whether to use their improved position to carry on with greater vigor than ever a world-wide struggle against the whole free, democratic, "capitalist" order?

Evidence?

One could argue that there is evidence in this conflict in the way in which Stalin signs agreements for international cooperation, and his lieutenants in Poland, Germany, Austria, the Balkans, Middle East and Far East then proceed with their policy of unilaterally securing advantages for the Soviet Union.

But on the other hand, one can quote from their own manuals of conduct that these people consider any deceit justified if it aids them to their goal. So one can never be absolutely sure. For putting themselves in such a position, where one cannot really trust their word, they are entirely responsible.

The able and widely experienced New York *Times* correspondent, C. L. Sluzberger, has written from Berlin during the past week that he believes there are two main groups working inside Russia, one headed by Marshal Zhukov desiring cooperation with Britain and America, and the other headed by Molotov, insistent on utilizing the present moment of opportunity to spread Soviet power as far as possible and back up the international fight for Communism.

As far as the first group goes, it would be curious indeed if all the

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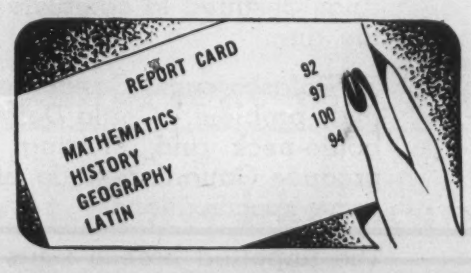

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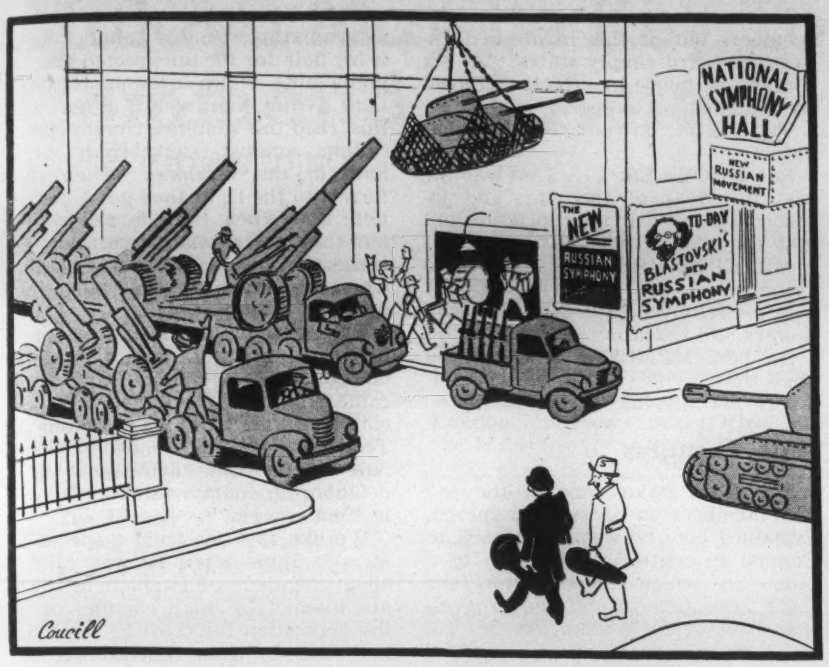

"Those must be the sound effects they're bringing in."

emphasis given to Russian nationalism during the war had not strengthened the latent feeling of many Russians that it was time to give up the policy of world revolution, with the strain of armaments which this imposes on them because of the distrust engendered abroad, and to spend Russia's energies strictly on her own reconstruction and development and find a little ease after all these furious years of effort and sacrifice.

All revolutions tend to mature and slacken off in their fervor. To keep up indefinitely the struggle to subdue a "whole world of enemies" the Soviet leaders will have to drive their people harder and repress all opposition and lassitude more successfully than has ever been done before.

From such reports as come from behind the iron curtain, the army of secret police, including the frontier or "S.S." divisions of the N.K.V.D., and the number of people kept in labor or concentration camps are greater than ever before. One knows the dread efficiency of such control; but the normal law of nature is that the sterner the repression, the greater the eventual blow-off.

Who Have Control?

Did the aging Stalin recognize the growing desire of his people for an easier life, and the opportunity for this which was now presented by the defeat of the two traditional enemies of *Russia* — as distinct from Communism — through cooperation with the allies of this war?

And have the "tough guys", like the recent chief of the N. K. V. D. or G. P. U., Beria, who has now been added to the inner Politburo; like Zdanov, the Leningrad boss who was the moving spirit behind the invasion of Finland; the stubborn Molotov and the pitiless purge prosecutor Vishinsky; the half-unknown Andreyev and Malenkov, taken over effective control?

There is little enough to go on. But first and foremost, there was the curious two-and-a-half-month "holiday" taken by Stalin from October to the end of the year.

If a shift of control has taken place, it seems that this happened in the midst of the London Conference of foreign ministers. On the eleventh day, September 22, Molotov suddenly changed his whole attitude, became completely uncooperative, and stalemated the conference.

A few days after he returned home, Stalin went on "holiday". Even after a month on the Black Sea he did not return to give his annual speech in the Red Square. Surely had he been well enough, or in full control, he would not have passed up this great victory celebration. Instead Molotov gave the speech, one which expressed no goodwill towards the "common allies" in victory, and held out no happy prospect of a long period of peace by cooperation.

Stalin could have been very ill, as suggested — and as rumored at the time. But how long could a sick old man hold the reins of such an organism of stark and brutal power?

On December 3 there was, however, another curious occurrence, little mentioned in the press. A division of crack cavalry was posted in the streets, to "curb a crime wave". Maybe that was the real reason; there may be as much or more post-war crime in Russia as in other countries. But observers with long experience in dictatorships know what it means when troops are sent into the streets. It means there is a struggle going on, or threat to the leadership.

Now there has been a big "election" campaign, whose real purpose was obvious from the speeches as the reselling of the Communist Party leadership and the Soviet system to the people. Stalin's speech took this line, in sharp contrast to his wartime appeals to Russian patriotism, and defence of the "motherland". Even if he is now only the Russian Hindenburg — a very rough parallel, if it is true — he is still needed for his great personal prestige.

Well, it is only a speculation. It is necessary to probe such dark corners for changes which could be momentous to the whole course of history. Is there anything to it at all? Certainly there must be some kind of struggle for power and conflict over policy going on inside this dictatorship, as there always has been under others.

And there does seem to have been a sharp change in Soviet international policy since last fall, since which time they failed to join in any of the new international agencies such as the Bretton Woods scheme, the Food and Agriculture Organization, European Coal Council, and so on.

Their conduct during the present U. N. O. meeting should help confirm or deny this supposition.

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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA, OTTAWA

Hansard Is Enlivened By Biting Repartee

By FRANKLIN BOND

Recently tests with a public address system were made in the House of Commons at Ottawa. It has not yet been decided whether or not a permanent system will be installed.

Such a device will probably improve audibility during debate but it may also rob Hansard of many laughs, such as those which Mr. Bond has collected here from reading a selection of copies of the last session.

"WHAT is this—a dog fight?" "Pretty badly balled up." "Back up and start over again." "Pretty small onions."

No, this is not part of a dialogue from a Broadway comedy success, but phrases picked at random from Hansard, that word-for-word (one might almost say, at times, blow-by-blow) report of the deliberations of that august, but nonetheless very human, group of elected representatives known as the House of Commons.

Subscribers to SATURDAY NIGHT who have followed its suggestion that the perusal of Hansard should be required reading for the well-informed Canadian will find that this task—for certainly the reading of some speeches can be considered as nothing other than a task—is frequently enlivened by the odd flashes of humor which appear in its pages. Sometimes the humor is forced, and at other times it is slipped in unconsciously by a speaker who must be surprised when he finds how his remarks look in cold print the next morning.

Occasionally the poor acoustics of the Commons chamber give rise to some amusing incidents. When during the last session Mr. H. G. Archibald was asking the Minister of Reconstruction about the discontinuance of air service from Wrangell, Alaska, to Telegraph Creek, B. C., the Speaker must have missed the import of the question for he interrupted with an official pronouncement to the effect that "the hon. member is not permitted to read a telegram or make a statement; he must ask the question."

No Telegram

Mr. Coldwell came to the rescue and enlightened the Speaker by saying, "The hon. member is reading a copy of the question he sent to the minister this morning, Mr. Speaker. It is not a telegram; the place is called Telegraph Creek."

And yet having difficulty in hearing sometimes has its advantages. Mr. J. W. Murphy, Lambton West, displayed a neat method of ignoring comments hurled at him when to an interrupting member he said, "I am a little deaf. I sometimes hear more intelligent sounds from the cradle."

Mr. Patrick H. Ashby, Social Credit member for Edmonton East, commenced his maiden speech with an astounding statement: "Mr. Speaker, I was sorry to see the Prime Minister leave this chamber, because I happen to have discovered the solution of all our problems. In fact, sir, Utopia is just around the corner. I do not know which corner, because I am a stranger here in Ottawa." A close study of the rest of his speech outlining his Social Credit philosophy reveals that others much more familiar with Ottawa wouldn't know the corner either.

But Mr. Ashby did leave us this gem: "I well remember listening over the radio when those 'dictators' met on the Atlantic and said that they were prepared to give us poor slaves the Four Freedoms. I remember sitting with a companion in a hog-pen, my companion being a sow who was about to increase the hog population of the country. I said to the poor old sow, 'I have been far more generous to you than these dictators are to us poor slaves, because I have given you more than four freedoms. Why, I have already given you free hospitalization and maternity care. Then, you have freedom of speech, for you can grunt all you like and I care not. You have freedom from fear, for so long as you obey the rules and regulations your dictator lays down I shall never beat you. You have freedom of religion, because I don't care if you worship the old turkey gobbler roosting in the hen house. You have freedom from want, because your self-feeder is in front of you, and in it you will find every thing you desire. You will find luscious alfalfa in the pasture, and you may help yourself to it. I have given you a fifth freedom—yes, I have given you freedom from toil, because I do not make you work, as we poor slaves are forced to work'."

This was later aptly referred to by another member as "a soliloquy to a sow".

Peaches with Speeches

Some of the amusing incidents, such as George A. Cruickshank from Fraser Valley hurling British Columbia peaches around the House to hungry members to prove that they were superior to Ontario peaches, and the Speaker reading a speech prohibiting the reading of speeches, have been widely publicized in the daily press and a recounting of the details here would only be a repetition.

The Speaker's ruling caught Mrs. Gladys Strum, the only lady member, with a well prepared but unmemorized address. But she was at least honest when she found out that she could not read it and warned the House that "the result may be that I shall have three speeches, the one I had prepared, the one I am about to give, and the one I shall wish tomorrow I had given."

Sarcasm frequently finds its way into Hansard. Mr. Cruickshank, on the same day as the peach episode, passed out some rather dubious compliments. He is reported as saying:

"I should like to congratulate the leader of the opposition on the forceful way he read his address. I am glad we now have a leader of the opposition who at least can be heard in this chamber, and I hope the cabinet follows his good example. I also want to sympathize with the hon. gentleman on the poor material which he had to read. Bracken House must have had an off-day that day."

In the heat of a debate words are sometimes flung across the House which may enliven things a bit, but when they appear in Hansard the next day they look rather weak. For instance, three such bright little exchanges took place during a speech by Angus MacInnis, C. C. F. member for Vancouver East. Mr. MacInnis had said something which caused him to be interrupted by Mr. Homuth.

Conversation Piece

MR. HOMUTH: Oh, no.

MR. MACINNIS: Say your "oh's" somewhere else.

MR. HARRIS: "No, no," not "oh, no".

MR. HOMUTH: It was both.

Mr. MacInnis' remarks about the much publicized encounter between Mr. Howe and union representatives at the Lambton Golf Club last year brought Mr. Howe to his feet:

MR. HOWE: Since when did your labor leaders travel with reporters and cameramen?

MR. GILLIS: They did not.

MR. HOWE: They did.

MR. WRIGHT: No, they did not.

MR. HOWE: I was there.

It seems to be standard practice for a member to rise and say that he had not intended taking part in the debate but the hon. member for so and so said something which compelled him to say just a few words. And then would follow an obviously well prepared speech, stopped only by a reminder from the Speaker that his forty minutes had elapsed. These are probably the same men who commence their after-dinner speeches with "I am reminded of a story" and then relate a well rehearsed anecdote.

But there are exceptions to this long-windedness. Mr. Cruickshank at one place in Hansard is quoted in full as follows: "Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak for forty minutes in connection with this motion. I am entirely in accord with the principles, and would be glad to support it in every way". And then he sat down.

That experienced parliamentarian, Tommy Church, got off to a racy start in his first speech during the last session. In mentioning the Gallup poll, he said: "It is all Gallup and no poll, and most of the galloping is done for the Government, which seems to have a great influence with the managers of the poll".

Then he really got complicated. Hansard quotes him as follows: "The Gallup poll even quoted the hon. member for Welland as wanting to dump national selective service down the sewers. It would not hurt a bit if it were dumped down the sewers. They also had a poll on daylight saving, a most irksome control—let there be light and there was light. The light shineth in darkness but the darkness comprehendeth it not."

Before he was able to lead the members out of this involved darkness, Hansard simply states: "At six o'clock the house took recess". Saved by the gong, so to speak.

Try this one on your recording machine:

MR. KNOWLES: . . . That was the last full year of the war, and included in that war appropriation bill was the sum of $985,270,670.

MR. CRUICKSHANK: And seventy cents.

MR. KNOWLES: No. Seventy dollars. No cents.

An hon. MEMBER: How do you spell that?

MR. MACINNIS: Wrong again.

High Thoughts

Mr. L. E. Baker, one of the soldier members, in his maiden speech, explained how he was flown back to Canada to contest the election in a plane in which there were four C.C.F., two Liberal and one Progressive Conservative supporters. He said, "As we flew over the Atlantic, eventually we had to increase our altitude due to cumulus clouds and we reached a height of fifteen thousand feet. At that time, I thought that was the height of democracy".

That fiery orator, Jean François Pouliot, can always be assured of a wide audience although few will be in sympathy with his beliefs. But it is his flair for the unexpected and unpredictable which commands attention. While you won't agree with this, read this sentence from a speech railing against swivel-chair brass hats in the services. "When they turned to the right they got a decoration, and when they turned to the left they got another decoration, because they could not move; so that when they made the least move they deserved a decoration."

Of one of his opponents whom he defeated in the recent general election Mr. Pouliot says, "He came from Montreal; he was a Social Crediter. He was running in Temiscouata county, and he spent half of his time canvassing in a neighboring county, thinking he was in Temiscouata."

We like this one from a speech by Mr. MacInnis when he was talking about members of Parliament: "You are blamed by your enemies or by the opposition for creating too much hell and by your friends for not creating enough."

It seems appropriate to conclude with a remark by Mr. Ralph Maybank: "Mr. Speaker, there are some features about this debate that are reminiscent of old time revival meetings."

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Malaya May Be Key To Command of Asia

By GEORGE EDINGER

Malaya, land of pagodas, lotus pools, unexplored jungles and strange superstitions, is also the country of copra, a third of all the tin in the world, and half the world's rubber. With Singapore commanding the entrance to the Pacific and Penang controlling the southern air route into Asia, Malaya may well be the key to the future command of that continent.

The loyalty of Malaya during the war is to be rewarded by Britain with a new constitution aiming to unite all races in one Federated Malaya.

Singapore.

MALAYA, the purple forest that thrusts into the China Seas, contains, the entomologists say, the greatest wealth and diversity of insect life in the world.

It also contains the greatest diversity of human life in the world, embracing all the races, creeds, castes and colors there are.

They live in every stage of civilization, from the 30,000 Semang and Sakai who are still in the Stone Age to the 30,000 Europeans and Americans who are in the twentieth century—or at any rate in the late nineteenth.

Note two other things about Malaya. A third of the population is Chinese and there are two-thirds of the country which no one has visited. To travel across the rest is like going through an endless conservatory where the normal temperature is like a Canadian heat wave.

Malaya means palm-lined coves with the surf trickling layer on layer to the white sand, like a Hollywood film about the South Seas.

Malaya means the blaze of a monster orchid in a rain-drenched forest alive with the chatter of ringtailed monkeys. Or dying sunlight on lacquered dragons at the pagoda gates; or fantastic limestone bluffs leaping out of the plain; or towering ranges of rock steps behind pools of lotus flowers at the cliff temples of strange gods.

Half of World's Rubber

Above all, Malaya means opportunity for people and peoples. Copra and tin—a third of all the tin in the world—and half its rubber. Rubber choking the warehouses down the battered quays from Georgetown to Singapore, strip on strip of greenish crepe, 12,000 tons waiting to be shipped from Penang alone.

There were three and a half million acres of rubber trees in Malaya (they look like slender beeches) and the Japanese did not know what to do with the rubber. They could not ship it out, they could not develop it where it lay.

They shod their whole South-East Asia army in rubber-soled boots.

They scorched 150,000 acres of rubber trees and let the jungle creep up to smother most of what was left, and they carted off the workers to die laying rails from Siam to Burma.

But there was still no storage room for the rubber. It was stowed in strange places. The day we entered Sinapore I found a barber's shop piled to the ceiling with raw rubber.

Malaya before the war had a greater trade than all the African colonies put together. Before the Japanese came cycling out of Siam, Malaya bought rather more than $45,000,000 of goods from Britain every year and sold her slightly less.

There are other aspects of Malaya. Singapore meaning (Lion of the South) commands the Eastern seaways into the Pacific. Penang controls the southern air route into Asia. Seventy years ago, Malaya was a dark jungle, with palm leaf huts straggling along its many river banks, and pirates prowling at its river mouths. Seventy years from now, Malaya many be the key to the command of Asia.

The Malays live in villages and fish and cultivate rice, tapioca and coconut palm. The Chinese and Indians live in towns, buy and sell and follow the professions, and often read the latest books and plays from London and New York. Often, too, the Malays say, they send the money that they make to India and China.

European government has cared for the Malays; given them schools and hospitals and opened the government service to them and them alone. In fact, till the Japs came politics in Malaya revolved around a tussle between the European commercial community, who favored the Chinese because they made Malaya rich, and the European administrators and planters, who favored the Malays because they kept Malaya peaceful and content.

Now all that is over.

In token of Britain's appreciation for a loyalty reborn in very adverse circumstances, the new constitution aims to unite all sections in one Federated Malaya, from which Singapore alone is to be for the time excepted.

There is to be a representative assembly at Kuala Lumpur, an odd place where a range of courts, government buildings, and railway stations—in that Victorian-Mauresque style the last generation imagined would have been Malay architecture had there ever been any Malay architecture—confronts a row of mock Tudor bungalows in a way that has even shocked the aesthetic sensibilities of the British planters, not usually hyper-sensitive to such considerations.

Out of this amalgam Britain hopes to conjure a self-governing dominion where everybody from the wandering aboriginal Sakai to the Europeans in Penang's luxury flats, will be equally proud of their status as free Malayans.

It will be a marvel if it works in a country of such diverse and antagonistic cultures, but, in any event, it will take longer to make it do so than the honeynoon period of rejoicing that (despite a sixfold rise in prices) has contrived to smooth Britain's happy return.

Till then, Britain must devise some bond, less fragile than the garlands with which the peoples of Malaya decked the few returning British troops, to bind them to each other and herself. It was by contact that Britain won Malaya. It is by contacts, and not constitutions, that she will win it again.

CANADA UNLIMITED — *The Formative Years*

The Telephone—*painted by Hedley G. J. Rainnie, A.R.C.A., O.S.A.*

The Wonder of the Age

YOU CRANKED A HANDLE and put a little gadget to your ear and listened—and lo and behold! A voice spoke to you!

That was the telephone of the '80's, given to the world by the labours of Alexander Graham Bell in his Brantford workshop. But to the rural women of the day, it was more than miraculous. It was deliverance from the bleak isolation that they had thought would always be the lot of a farmer's family.

No longer in times of sickness would children have to suffer and perhaps die for the want of prompt medical attention or advice. No longer would the dawn to dusk toil of women be unrelieved by the sound of a friendly voice.

In the cities, businessmen were quick to make use of this new mode of communication. In rural areas the telephone was among the first of many inventions that were to bring the comforts and conveniences of urban life to the farmhouses of Canada.

Thus, the telephone was a great unifying element that brought Canadians together to work side by side for the common good. It fostered the co-operation that was the foundation of the national spirit of the pioneers and which, in the future, can and will be the inspiration for the greater development of a Canada Unlimited.

Today in our purchase and holding of Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates, we have another unifying element with which to build a shining future for our nation.

1846

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THE MELTING POT

Soviet Scientist Finds New Laws But Forgets to Tell Nature

By J. N. HARRIS

IF YOU want to begin to understand our Russian friends it is necessary that you dig out a few of the stories of modern Russia that don't make Page One under a 60 point banner headline. One of the best is the story of Lysenko and Vavilov, which is like a battle of giants in some old saga, and yet retains an oriental flavor of court intrigue. For Vavilov seems to have failed, (and Lysenko succeeded) in just the sort of test that Scheherezade passed so well.

What is still better, it is a romance of science, and not the cold accurate, modern sort of science, but more like the good old days when Jules Verne's armor-plate maker dared a gun manufacturer to fire the best cannon he had at the latest armor-product. Yes, and the a.-p. maker would literally stand behind his product. Perhaps you remember how the gunman ungraciously refused the challenge, stating that he wouldn't do it even if his rival stood in front of the armor-plate.

The man Vavilov, it seems, was a very sound scholar in the field of genetics. He was faced with a rival, Lysenko, for whom modern genetics were too dull. Lysenko started by rediscovering methods of changing winter wheat to spring wheat, and vice-versa, by keeping it in the ice-box, and was duly hailed in his native land as a new Burbank. From there Lysenko rapidly advanced to the theory that acquired characteristics *can* be inherited, in the face of all non-Marxian geneticists who say they can't.

In 1939 the two men held a momentous debate, which Vavilov, in the eyes of scientists, won hands down. He disappeared shortly afterwards, and is now known to be dead. Lysenko, on the other hand, who was Vice-President of one of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet, became head of the All Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and received the Order of Lenin. His books have sold millions, and his theories are now Soviet Agricultural gospel. This all began when the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. was "broadened," and "popularized" (that is, placed under political control) a few years ago, which allowed Comrade Lysenko to become a member.

Well, it takes us right back to the days when Louis Pasteur would go tearing up an Alp in a blind rage to disprove the theory of one of his rivals, or would fight an anthrax duel against some anti-serum scoffer; the days when a stout-hearted old German doctor drank a culture of typhoid germs to show his contempt for Koch. (He lived, too). Those were the days when scientists were impassioned, and every experiment was good copy. They were the days of the mid-nineteenth century, but perhaps the story of Lysenko and Vavilov goes back even further. By the time they start proving that the earth is flat, it may well be.

•

OF ALL the unfavorable reactions to Mr. Churchill's speech, the one from Nuremburg is surely the most bitter. Not all the vituperation of Mr. Stalin could cut like the words of the American Colonel to his garrison about "a speech by a British politician", which, he charged, was raising the morale of the local populace.

A British politician, indeed! There is a striking example of the military imagination (Mark II, Peace Establishment). It is reminiscent of the orders issued to A.C. 1 Shaw of the Royal Air Force, formerly Lawrence of Arabia, by Lord Trenchard.

Lord Trenchard said that if Shaw wished to remain in His Majesty's service, he would have to cease—forthwith, naturally — having interviews with "great personages".

Shaw wished to know what his Lordship meant by great personages. "Do you mean people like George Bernard Shaw?" he asked.

"Oh, no," said Lord Trenchard, "he is all right. I mean great personages like Lady Astor and Winston Churchill."

•

AFTER breathless months of competition, two of the six teams in the National Hockey League have been eliminated from the Stanley Cup play-offs. This is manifestly unfair. There seems to be no real excuse for not letting all the teams in on the finals; in fact, the people who run hockey could, for that matter, make six Stanley Cups, one for each team and end all hard feelings.

•

EDITORS, parsons, and politicians have been telling us since last August that the atomic bomb has at last brought to the consciousness of the common man the awful significance, etc., etc.

What utter nonsense! The thing is just another fad, a catchword. Up till the moment that a nuclear chain reaction is started by some bright scientific boy to split the world up, people will go on prattling in the same old way.

Consider, for instance, this advertisement from the classified columns of the Toronto *Evening Telegram*! "ATOMIC!! The atomic bomb has nothing on THIS event! Immediate delivery MEN'S single and double breasted suits, $27.50."

•

IT IS pleasing to see that settlement of the General Electric and General Motors strikes did not entirely push a one-man strike out of the news. Mr. Phil Marchildon, who was striking against the $7,500 wage rate proposed by Management, represented by Mr. Cornelius McGillicuddy, finally succumbed and signed his contract.

A baseball pitcher works in about forty games per summer, including relief expeditions. Counting warming-up time in the bull-pen, he works about 75 hours. That is a rate of $100 per hour. It must have been take-home pay he was worried about.

Nevertheless, we have an unhappy feeling that an unfair weapon was used against Mr. Marchildon, who is regarded as Canada's leading citizen by large numbers of boys. Having watched the prodigy from Penetang eagerly rushing out to play ball in a prison-camp a few days after being shot down over a German target in 1944, we feel that Connie Mack probably just let him see the other fellows out playing, and the strike collapsed. Collective bargaining would have prevented this.

At any rate, may all his future strikes be nice, low ones, over the inside corner.

•

WE MET a chap the other day who sold vacuum cleaners from door to door during the depression. He claims that he carried his brave, sickly smile into most of the homes of one of our large cities. Time after time he was permitted to clean all the rugs and the chesterfield in a lady's house, while the lady looked on with a pretence of weighing up the merits of the machine.

When he had finished her housecleaning, the lady would usually say, "Not *right* now, I think. If you could leave your card, I could let you know if ever—."

Chagrined and sick, the chap would watch his card disappear into the drawer of the hall, and he would bow himself proudly and hungrily out.

Hall table drawers are funny things, and don't often get cleaned right out. Although it is thirteen years since the chap, now a prosperous Account Executive, trudged the streets with his sample vacuum, he has had eight letters in the past five months, asking if he could send a vacuum cleaner, please.

"What a hope!" he says with a nasty laugh. "I wish I had a hundred vacuums so I could refuse to sell them."

The bitterness must have eaten his soul. He is at present drafting a rather nasty form letter.

Dangers of Colon Troubles

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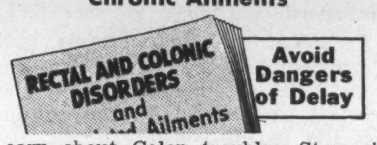

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When the family comes home, or friends are caught in town without hotel accommodation, you can always make room for one more . . . if Dad will sleep on the chesterfield. But sometimes there simply is no room for one more.

Take the home that is not adequately wired, for instance. That new sandwich grill may be one appliance too many for the circuit to carry. The new kitchen mixer may be out of luck for a convenient wall outlet to operate from. Where to put that frozen-food cabinet may be a bigger problem than finding one you can buy. The wall outlet in the chosen corner may be already "overloaded" because of improper distribution of outlets per circuit.

When you build or remodel, be sure that your home is adequately wired. Be sure that it is ready to receive the new electrical appliances that you will be wanting to add from time to time. Employ a reliable electrical contractor, and see that there are plenty of outlets in every room, and circuits enough to serve them all adequately.

Your Hydro supplies power at rates that are among the lowest in the world. If you are to have full advantage of its convenience, your home must be adequately wired.

If you are improving or building a home, ask your Hydro for the booklet, "Adequate Wiring for the Postwar Electric Homes of Canada."

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

LONDON LETTER

Nationalizing Road-Transport Is Headache for Planners

By P. O'D.

HAVING decided to nationalize the railways, it was perhaps inevitable that the Government should wish to extend this vast official blanket over road-haulage as well. Otherwise, I suppose, awkward and unwholesome elements of competition might intrude themselves, and hauliers—or "haulers", if you prefer—might be found hustling for business instead of just mooching comfortably along for the State. Besides, the customers might prefer to hand their stuff over to the free hauliers rather than to the controlled railways. This is the sort of thought that makes a true planner wince and catch his breath in horror.

Fortunately or unfortunately, this project of nationalizing road-transport is by no means an easy or simple one. There are some 60,000 operators, most of them working on a small scale with two or three lorries, which they use partly in their own business and partly in carrying for others. These little units are scattered all over the country. They each know their own districts and the people and business there, and on the whole they are reasonably keen and efficient. Their livelihood depends on it.

What is to become of all these small operators if the industry is nationalized? Are they to lose their freedom and initiative, and become little more than salaried drivers carrying out the instructions of centralized authorities? Can anyone really believe that in such a case they will display the same energy and enterprise? Is there any likeihood that the customer will get better service? But possibly this last is not the basic consideration.

The great thing is the plan, the whole plan, and nothing but the plan. Whatever does not fit into that vast scheme must go; and free road-transport would not fit in. Public ownership, like peace, is indivisible. Some of it would seem also to be indefensible—by any ordinary standards of good sense and practical efficiency.

Taxes Balance Savings

There is something rather fantastic about the way income-taxes work out in this country nowadays. For instance, it was announced in the House of Commons the other day by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Attorney-General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, would henceforward be paid an inclusive salary of £10,000 a year, instead of the usual £4,500 plus fees.

As the expected earnings of the Attorney-General on the old scale would, it is estimated, have reached £25,000, this looked like a very large saving. The Chancellor expressed his satisfaction, and paid a tribute to Sir Hartley, who had himself suggested the change. But cynics with a talent for arithmetic have been working out just how much is the gain and the sacrifice. They seem not to be very much impressed.

On the one hand the Treasury saves £15,000. But on the other it loses £14,200 in income-tax and surtax. The net gain to the Treasury and the net loss to Sir Hartley will therefore be £800. Not that £800 is to be sneezed at! But still a very considerable drop from £15,000. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising to learn that there are hardly more than 20 men in the country with a net income over £5,000 a year. Alas, my poor millionaire—boiled down to that!

Fame Not Enough

Workers in the arts and sciences seldom make fortunes—seldom their own, at any rate. Generally about all they have to leave their dependents is their fame. Quite often it is nearly all they have to live on in their own old age. For such deserving cases there are the Civil List Pensions. But the Civil List Pensions are not so good as they sound. The entire List in 1937 amounted to only £2,500, and nothing has been done to increase it since.

Considering the increased cost of everything, Lord Winterton was not far out the other day when in the House of Commons he described these pensions as "derisory". They are derisory. Enough indignation was worked up among Members to cause the Prime Minister to promise a committee of enquiry. It is to be hoped that enquiry will be immediate and action prompt. Otherwise there soon won't be any pensioners to worry about. They will have been starved out.

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So, yesterday, like the sensible businessman he is, he borrowed enough from the Royal Bank for his current needs. When Twitchett's customers pay him, he'll pay off the bank.

This is a simple illustration of bank credit in action. It shows how bank credit, as an everyday tool of business, provides "working capital" to keep men working.

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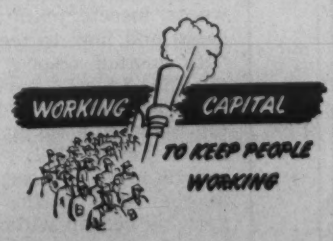

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If You're Thinking of Part-Time Farming

By WILLIAM EDWARD HILL

Are you thinking of moving outside the city, and maybe doing a little part-time farming? If so, this article tells you what to look for in selecting a small farm and the pitfalls to avoid. The author, a man of experience, shows that, on an average, receipts after paying expenses from a part-time farm are around $250 a year, but considers that the chief value of living in the country and doing part-time farming on the side is not the additional income, but the many advantages which are enjoyed by the family.

AN OFFICE worker clears from $500 to $1,000 annually even in peacetime from his four acres of raspberries; a college professor has a net income of from $1,000 to $1,200 every year from his flock of laying hens; a retired carpenter located on a well-travelled highway near a city has an income of $50 a month for six months from the sale of cut flowers grown on less than half an acre of rather infertile land. True success stories, such as these, have inspired many urban dwellers to seek a house outside the city with a few acres of land on which to do some farming, because they believed a sure way to augment the city income is to become a part-time farmer.

The truth of the matter is that, while an increased income is probable if the part-time farm is properly chosen and if other conditions are right, the principal value of living in the country and doing some part-time farming on the side is not the additional income but the other advantages which accrue to the family.

From personal experience and from studies which have been made it is learned that, on the average, the net cash receipts, after paying expenses, from a part-time farm are in the neighborhood of $200 to $250 a year. A fair proportion make more than this amount but a considerable number make less.

The other advantages are numerous. If the head of the family has the time available, or if he has children who are old enough to do simple worth-while tasks but too young to work in an industry, much of the food needs of the family can be produced on the land surrounding the country home. It is easily possible to produce home-grown foods worth $200 to $300 a year. Many can and do grow more than they need for home consumption.

Vegetables, potatoes and small fruits are grown by most part-time farmers. Many who are suitably located grow tree fruits, while others who have a suitable outside building have a flock of laying hens which provide them with all the eggs and poultry meat they need, and give them a surplus to sell. Some keep a milking cow for milk, cream and possibly butter. Experience has proved, however, that part-time farmers seldom make any money from the production of more milk than is needed in their own home, but, on the other hand, the larger the poultry flock the greater is the opportunity to make extra cash.

Living is Cheaper

If the family has to buy milk and eggs, it is usually purchased at a considerably lower price than it would be necessary to pay in the city. Fruits and vegetables are also cheaper.

By living in the country there is also a saving on children's clothes as they do not need to be so well-dressed to attend a country school.

Fishing, swimming, roaming in the woods and outside winter sports are more healthful and cost less than the movies. There is usually less need for medical attention.

The quietness of the surroundings, the space and privacy, and the informality of the social contacts of the country appeal to many people, while others are attracted because they believe it is a more desirable environment in which to rear children and healthier for the adults. A few appreciate the opportunity to grow plants and animals as a hobby, and a real lover of flowers revels in the chance to satisfy his longings. I have often heard men and women coming home from a day in the city express their joy at being back in the quiet and peace of their country home—no matter how humble that home might be.

We cannot overlook the fact that country life does have some disadvantages. It usually costs more for transportation. Retail stores are not so convenient. Electricity, doctors' fees, fire insurance and certain grocery items usually cost a little more.

Easier for Farm-Bred

A friend recently said to me, "I'd like to have a home in the country and do some farming—what are my chances of being a success as a part-time farmer?"

"Have you ever lived in the country?' I asked.

"Yes," he answered, "until I was ready for high school."

"Then your chances of success are greater than are those of a city-bred man." There are, however, numerous instances of city people making substantial savings in their living costs and enjoying happy family life on a part-time farm.

Dominion and provincial governments and agricultural colleges are ready to send useful literature on any phase of farming free of cost. Besides, in most counties or districts, there are representatives of provincial governments who are always ready to give advice on farm practices and problems, such as how to prepare the land, what varieties of seed to plant, how to control weeds, insects, plant and animal diseases and how to feed the hens.

In another respect my friend was qualified to be a part-time farmer—he had a steady job. Dependable employment is necessary because if a man's job is likely to "fold-up", he cannot move to accept a position in another city in the middle of the growing season without considerable loss.

Large families usually derive greater benefits from part-time farming than small ones. They need more foods which can be grown at home and there is more labor available to help with the garden, the hens and other farm work.

Part-time farming usually should not be undertaken unless there is regularly at the disposal of the operator time which cannot be used at his city employment. The returns per hour of labor are usually considerably less from the farm work than from the city employment. The operator must also have enough money, say $150 to $250, to buy the necessary machinery and livestock.

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In selecting a part-time farm a wide variety of factors should be considered. The amount of emphasis given to each will depend upon the reasons for undertaking part-time farming. Many decide to move to a farm primarily for non-economic reasons, such as a desire to live in the country, as a better place to raise children, or to regain health. On the other hand, many families have been forced by economic necessity to seek the lower living costs afforded by part-time farming.

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It has been pointed out that the availability of public services, such as good schools and good roads, should be considered. Since these are obtained and supported by public funds, they often result in high tax rates. The prospective part-time farmer should not discriminate against an area merely because the tax rate looks high. Before passing judgment he should investigate just how much public service he is getting. It is usually desirable to locate where these facilities are already available and where part of the initial cost has already been met.

Other factors being equal, rural areas where assessments are high because of speculative residential value should be avoided, unless the part-time farmer wishes to take some of the risk involved in such speculation. It is advisable to investigate the extent and amount of real estate tax delinquency before settling on a particular location. If the amount of tax delinquency is high, the part-time farmer may find that he will have to bear more than his share of the current tax bills.

I have known personally a number of families whose country property has doubled and in some cases trebled in value because of the growth of the near-by city and the desire of many people to live outside the city. The possibility of appreciation in value should not be lost sight of in selecting a country home with land.

When gasoline, tires and new automobiles are again available in larger quantities and in larger numbers, I believe living in the country on part-time farms will become increasingly popular.

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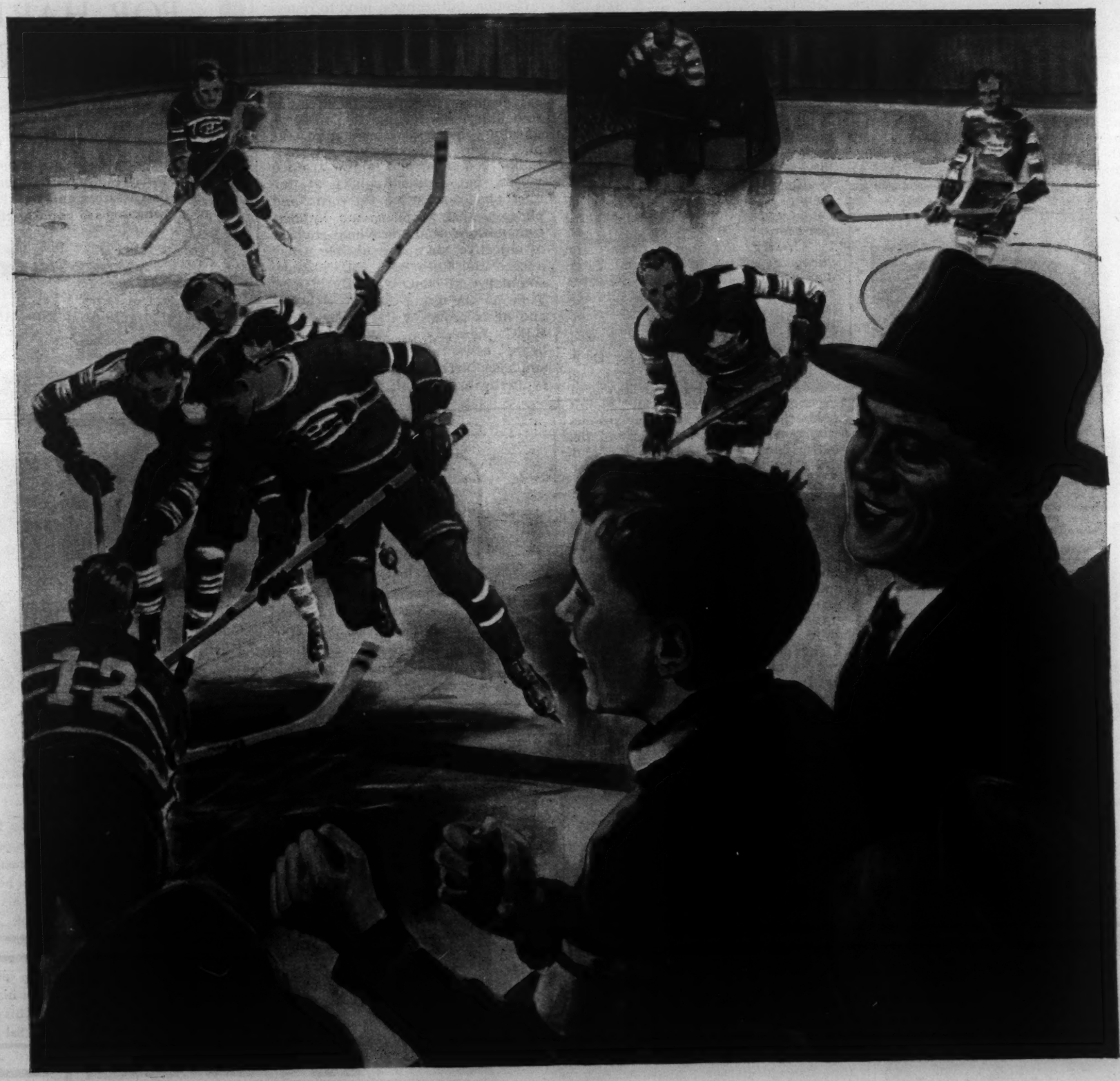
The Canadian Way



The Spirit of Sportsmanship

It's the 'fightingest' game of the season. Every heart beats madly with the joy of battle.

The crowd, packing the huge arena to the rafters, stands and roars its excitement as dangerous rushes threaten both goalies in turn. It's anybody's night. It's everybody's night. It's a wonderful game, whoever wins.

Yes, whoever wins . . . for that is true sportsmanship, the core of our way of life, whether in business or in play. It's the incentive that makes us applaud another's good work, although it may be to our disadvantage. It is the 'something' that smothers spiteful envy. The proud heritage we must strive fiercely to keep in our hearts.

And we must develop it in our children. We must make it strong within them so that in time to come, when the destiny of our nation is placed in their hands, they'll be fair-minded in their decisions, unbiased in their judgments.

The willingness to give credit where credit is due . . . to think and act impartially . . . to push recognition beyond one's own immediate interests . . . to win gracefully and lose cheerily . . . is the very essence of the Spirit of Sportsmanship . . . part of the Canadian Way of Life.

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If You're Thinking of Part-Time Farming

By WILLIAM EDWARD HILL

Are you thinking of moving outside the city, and maybe doing a little part-time farming? If so, this article tells you what to look for in selecting a small farm and the pitfalls to avoid. The author, a man of experience, shows that, on an average, receipts after paying expenses from a part-time farm are around $250 a year, but considers that the chief value of living in the country and doing part-time farming on the side is not the additional income, but the many advantages which are enjoyed by the family.

AN OFFICE worker clears from $500 to $1,000 annually even in peacetime from his four acres of raspberries; a college professor has a net income of from $1,000 to $1,200 every year from his flock of laying hens; a retired carpenter located on a well-travelled highway near a city has an income of $50 a month for six months from the sale of cut flowers grown on less than half an acre of rather infertile land. True success stories, such as these, have inspired many urban dwellers to seek a house outside the city with a few acres of land on which to do some farming, because they believed a sure way to augment the city income is to become a part-time farmer.

The truth of the matter is that, while an increased income is probable if the part-time farm is properly chosen and if other conditions are right, the principal value of living in the country and doing some part-time farming on the side is not the additional income but the other advantages which accrue to the family.

From personal experience and from studies which have been made it is learned that, on the average, the net cash receipts, after paying expenses, from a part-time farm are in the neighborhood of $200 to $250 a year. A fair proportion make more than this amount but a considerable number make less.

The other advantages are numerous. If the head of the family has the time available, or if he has children who are old enough to do simple worth-while tasks but too young to work in an industry, much of the food needs of the family can be produced on the land surrounding the country home. It is easily possible to produce home-grown foods worth $200 to $300 a year. Many can and do grow more than they need for home consumption.

Vegetables, potatoes and small fruits are grown by most part-time farmers. Many who are suitably located grow tree fruits, while others who have a suitable outside building have a flock of laying hens which provide them with all the eggs and poultry meat they need, and give them a surplus to sell. Some keep a milking cow for milk, cream and possibly butter. Experience has proved, however, that part-time farmers seldom make any money from the production of more milk than is needed in their own home, but, on the other hand, the larger the poultry flock the greater is the opportunity to make extra cash.

Living is Cheaper

If the family has to buy milk and eggs, it is usually purchased at a considerably lower price than it would be necessary to pay in the city. Fruits and vegetables are also cheaper.

By living in the country there is also a saving on children's clothes as they do not need to be so well-dressed to attend a country school.

Fishing, swimming, roaming in the woods and outside winter sports are more healthful and cost less than the movies. There is usually less need for medical attention.

The quietness of the surroundings, the space and privacy, and the informality of the social contacts of the country appeal to many people, while others are attracted because they believe it is a more desirable environment in which to rear children and healthier for the adults. A few appreciate the opportunity to grow plants and animals as a hobby, and a real lover of flowers revels in the chance to satisfy his longings. I have often heard men and women coming home from a day in the city express their joy at being back in the quiet and peace of their country home—no matter how humble that home might be.

We cannot overlook the fact that country life does have some disadvantages. It usually costs more for transportation. Retail stores are not so convenient. Electricity, doctors' fees, fire insurance and certain grocery items usually cost a little more.

Easier for Farm-Bred

A friend recently said to me, "I'd like to have a home in the country and do some farming—what are my chances of being a success as a part-time farmer?"

"Have you ever lived in the country?" I asked.

"Yes," he answered, "until I was ready for high school."

"Then your chances of success are greater than are those of a city-bred man." There are, however, numerous instances of city people making substantial savings in their living costs and enjoying happy family life on a part-time farm.

Dominion and provincial governments and agricultural colleges are ready to send useful literature on any phase of farming free of cost. Besides, in most counties or districts, there are representatives of provincial governments who are always ready to give advice on farm practices and problems, such as how to prepare the land, what varieties of seed to plant, how to control weeds, insects, plant and animal diseases and how to feed the hens.

In another respect my friend was qualified to be a part-time farmer—he had a steady job. Dependable employment is necessary because if a man's job is likely to "fold-up", he cannot move to accept a position in another city in the middle of the growing season without considerable loss.

Large families usually derive greater benefits from part-time farming than small ones. They need more foods which can be grown at home and there is more labor available to help with the garden, the hens and other farm work.

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

C.B.C. Supervisor Calls for New Cultural Concepts in Radio

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

ONE HAS long had the feeling that what broadcasting in Canada needs, perhaps more than anything else, is the emergence of someone with a prophetic voice, someone with a sense of patriotism and an understanding of our different cultures, who would take an honest look at the state of radio in Canada, and tell us what is going on in that industry.

Program notes and human interest stories about the artists who broadcast serve a need, one will agree, and in the years we have written about radio we have tried to reveal the interestingness of the new and powerful medium. But what is needed periodically is more than that. A critical broad view of the whole character and personality of radio is called for. What is radio doing for Canada? What is it doing to Canadians? What are the end-results of all the clashing of sound effects, the never-ending stream of words and the never-silent music in the character of our people?

In this, the final radio review in this space by the present writer, one had hoped to express some attitudes toward radio in general, attitudes one had gathered over the years. But lo and behold a man came out of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's Montreal office the other night, and using the Royal Canadian Institute as a sounding board, said things that needed to be said in far bolder and more fascinating language than we would have dared. The man was Arthur Phelps, professor of English on loan to the C.B.C. International Service from the University of Manitoba. Mr. Phelps is Supervisor, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and Forces Section of the International Service.

Never before, in Canada, have we heard such a clear, fair, balanced review of where radio in our country stands today. That it should have come from an official of the C. B. C. is all the more satisfactory, although one is confident that Mr. Phelps spoke entirely on his own responsibity and did not submit his script to either Davidson Dunton, the Chairman of the Board of Governors, or Dr. Augustin Frigon, the general manager. Mr. Phelps spoke, I thought, more from the viewpoint of the listener, the Canadian John Public, the man who wants good things to come out of radio and isn't satisfied with much of the tripe that now is heard on the air.

BOLDLY striking out at the listener's own responsibility to keep Canadian radio on higher levels of decency and good taste, Mr. Phelps holds the view that it is our responsibility to accept radio as one of the major conditioning influences of our time, and to take responsibility for it, to study it, to watch it, to safeguard great human uses for it. For the first time here is a man who has the boldness to say in public that this great and new thing, radio, is a much greater power than those who control it have the ability to understand. The people broadcasting today on the public and private radio stations of Canada have, one feels quite sure, no such conception.

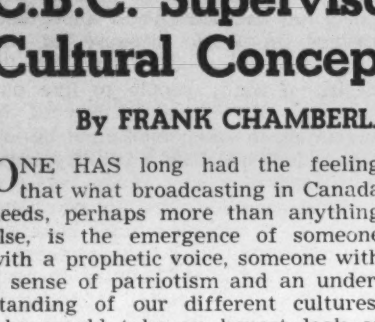
The professor doesn't agree with those who claim that radio is only an entertainment medium, and all that the people want is entertainment. Nonsense, says he. There is usually both an inadequate sense of the meaning of entertainment and too cheap and easy a disdain of the public in such statements. "Such an attitude nourishes the calculated appeal to the presumed soft emotions and flaccid minds of the audience", Mr. Phelps says. "It results in the deliberate slanting down rather than slanting up of all programming technique and content. It leads to that condition in which, it seems to me, the morons are not at the receiving end but rather about the microphones, or behind them."

This little dark-eyebrowed man out of the middle west can't persuade himself that the public interest and taste is as low as some advertisers seem to suggest it is. Not that he would condemn soap operas out of hand. But he seriously believes that the average listener is really contemptuous of and ignores a great deal of the stuff offered, and selects shrewdly and enjoys whatever honest vital elements there may seem to be. To this, one quickly says, "Hear! Hear!" The audience of the Royal Canadian Institute, in the comfortable seats of the University of Toronto's Convocation Hall, applauded this statement and it's decidedly beside the point if you argue that the eight or nine hundred people there weren't "average" listeners. I don't know what an average person is. There isn't any such animal. Every person is an individual, and it's silly to say that because a program has an audience rating of nine or ten, it's any better than the program that is supposed to have only a four point rating.

What Mr. Phelps finds so distasteful about the soap opera came not only out of his own thinking, but was confirmed by the analysis of an American investigator, who wrote, after a deep study of these broadcasts: "Men are shown to be inferior to women, the working class is ignored, learning is deprecated. The egocentric and individualistic concept of a world in which the community appeals mainly as a threat from outside is supported. Only private problems exist. Events are shown to be caused not so much by people expending their energies on fulfilling their tasks in spite of all obstacles, but rather by their desperate defense of a status quo, the value of which is not clearly demonstrated by the serials. A reign of perfect justice, without any hint of how it is obtained, offers a gratuitous solution for problems in social life. Similarly, daily removal to a daytime serial world of violent passion and suspense may well weaken the listeners' sensitiveness to the less thrilling opportunities of real life to practice affection, faithfulness, pity; to render useful service, to find pleasure in modest tasks and unpretentious beauty".

NOW that's enough about the soap dramas, for Mr. Phelps has something interesting to say regarding the radio news and the newscasters. Increasingly, he says, radio demands not only trained voices, but trained minds at the microphone, sensitive to words and phrases, their explicit and implicit connotations, and the whole rhythm of objective, clear, responsible utterance. He likes the C.B.C. news summary at ten o'clock Eastern Time on the Trans-Canada network, and he is proud of it. He likes the B.B.C. news, too. Whenever he hears news given with spurious emphasis, irresponsible drama, and synthetic excitement, he values the more its opposite. As he spoke those words I couldn't help but wish some newscasters I know had been sitting alongside.

When he came to "Stage '46", the most discussed program on the C.B.C. today, this is what Mr. Phelps said: "You may discuss, you may



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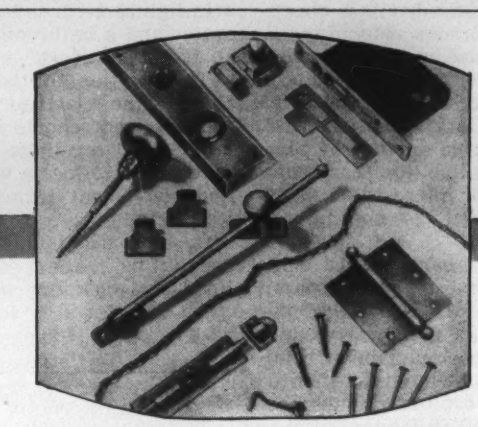

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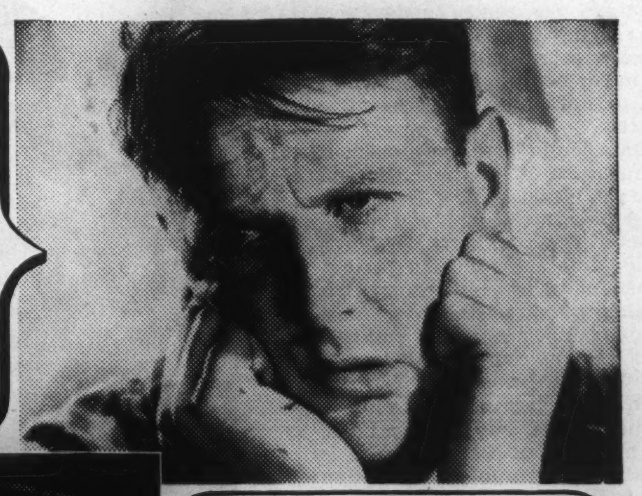
"Sad Sack's the Word For Me" sighed Dudley this morning. He got out of bed feeling as though the world was really against him. Those dull, logy, listless feelings, plus a miserable headache, told him a laxative was in order . . . but Dudley is still low because the laxative he took didn't give the complete relief he needed. You see, he forgot the old rule that *laxative action alone is not enough.*



Life Can Be Wonderful . . . according to Charlie. He wasn't up to par either this morning, but realizing that he had to get after the two causes of his upset, headachy feelings, he took Sal Hepatica—the sparkling saline laxative that *also* helps to combat gastric acidity. Now, there's no job too tough for cheerful Charlie. For his old smile is back—along with all his normal, peppy feelings—thanks to Sal Hepatica's speedy relief.

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fear, you may question 'Stage '46.' But I believe that 'Stage '46' has demonstrated in our Canadian ears the fact that the radio can give us the challenge and the stimulus which comes from artistic expression over the air in the form of serious drama. On the technical side, those programs have been sometimes irritating, but often interesting and satisfying. On the side of content, they have often worked in the tradition of Dickens and Galsworthy and Shaw, stabbing our spirits broad awake". Out of all the people who write for "Stage '46" Mr. Phelps chose one to name —Len Peterson—for special praise.

ARTHUR Phelps—and a lot of inarticulate people will follow in his train—believes that intelligent people of taste and wisdom should take radio seriously. For he believes, and rightly so, that radio is a powerful conditioning factor in our modern life. Just as is nuclear energy, it is an inevitable part of the unfolding process of human life on this planet. We dare not, cries out this prophet, leave nuclear energy to the caprice or self-indulgence of those who are more short-sighted, and selfish exploiters. We must create for it a wise human custody, else it will destroy us physically as this radio medium may, if improperly used, wither us away spiritually. For radio also we must, for our own self-preservation, create a wise human custody.

I, like Mr. Phelps, hold that citizens cannot afford to repudiate the whole thing. When people say to me: "Radio, I never listen to the horrid business", I mark them down as undiscerning people who don't understand how to pick the wheat from the chaff. Mr. Phelps says that it isn't true that the radio only means that with less and less to say, we talk more and more, and with less and less justification for communication we build up more and more communication. Radio, he claims, is a sort of spiritual nuclear energy with power to destroy us or serve us. The option is in our own hands. Radio, like it or not, is producing certain results which have a bearing on our changing culture. We might as well try to understand what radio is doing to us, Mr. Phelps says. I think he's right. What do you think? There are things you can do about it. The C.B.C. is yours, to do what you will with it. The private stations are yours, too, if you only believed it, for you, the listeners, hold the power in your hands to make or hurt the sponsor who spends his money in radio broadcasting. You could weaken the power of a man named Petrillo, if you only had courage enough. But I doubt if we have the strength to go on strike against the buying of records, the going to symphony concerts and the listening to radio music until Mr. Petrillo's union takes the reins away from him, and puts control into wiser and more democratic hands.

As Mr. Phelps says of radio: "We are greatly remiss if through apathy and lack of imagination, we give radio over to energetic ignoramuses and calculating fools".

Emma Hamilton Died in Want

By NORMAN HALL

Nelson's last wish that England should take care of Emma Hamilton and their daughter, Horatia, was not heeded. Eight years after his death, Emma's plight—largely due to her extravagance—was desperate and she was arrested for debt. Things finally became so bad that she and her daughter sailed for Calais. Here, after seven months, the latter part of which was spent in abject poverty, she died. Horatia was brought back to England where she presumably forgot her childhood trials, for she lived to the age of 80 and was the mother of eight children.

London.

DISCUSSION of the future of the "Lord Nelson Annuity" recalls that it was in 1806 that the £5,000 pension was voted as a permanent annuity to the great sailor's nearest relative.

Lord Nelson had no children by his legal wife, and although, in a codicil to his will, he left Lady Hamilton and his daughter by her, Horatia, as a legacy to the country he died for, his wish was disregarded. His brother William, a parson, succeeded to the peerage, which was raised to an earldom.

He received £90,000 and a pension of £5,000 a year. At his death earldom and pension passed to Nelson's nephew, Thomas Bolton, ancestor of the present earl. Nelson's sisters and niece received £30,000 between them, and his widow £2,000 a year.

What happened to Lady Hamilton and the daughter who was Nelson's only direct descendant?

Life Before Her

Emma Hamilton was turned forty when Nelson died. She had never been just a beautiful ninny. She possessed intelligence, immense understanding and a great heart.

But she was headstrong, pleasure-loving and extravagant.

At Nelson's death she owed more than £7,000, and was nominally in possession of £2,000 a year and the house and grounds of Merton (which Nelson had left her).

Her heart was broken. She stayed in bed for weeks weeping, and when she did reappear went night after night to hear Braham sing "Death of Nelson," fainting each time.

She was naturally hostile to Nelson's heir, and complained bitterly that the new earl never gave Horatia a frock or even sixpence.

By 1808 Emma was in hopeless difficulties. She was unfitted to be trusted with money. Merton House was sold, and £3,700 was raised for her immediate needs. Where her money went nobody ever knew, but soon she and Horatia were again penniless.

Then Emma's mother died and Emma was again overwhelmed by her loss.

Everything went wrong. Emma was obliged to sell the silver christening cup which Nelson had given Horatia, and she pawned the coat that Nelson wore at Trafalgar.

In 1813 she was arrested for debt and sent to the King's Bench Prison. A few friends stood bail for her, and Nelson's sisters remained unchanged in their affection for her.

In time she was re-established once again with Horatia in a house in London, but a few months later was arrested for debt a second time. Again a friend came to her rescue, obtained her discharge and collected money for her.

But creditors were about to issue fresh writs against her. She decided to go to France, and in June 1814 she and Horatia sailed for Calais. They lived for a time at the best hotels, but these became too expensive, so they moved to a farmhouse.

Emma's chief anxiety now was for the 13-year old Horatia. "If my dear Horatia was provided for I should die happy," she wrote.

Then the farmhouse became too expensive and they found cheap lodgings in the Rue Française. It was winter and they were often cold and hungry. Desperate, she bombarded the British Minister, Lord Nelson, every friend she knew with appeals for help.

She caught a chill, had no money for medicines and her courage was exhausted.

Horatia writes that Emma at that time was hardly sensible and was drinking too much. In January 1815, she became ill with dropsy, and died a few days later.

Horatia was brought back to England. Nothing very glorious awaited the child for whom England's greatest sailor had visualized a splendid future..

An illegitimate child could not live with a peer in Holy Orders. So Horatia went to live with Mrs. Matcham, Nelson's sister.

When she was 21 she married the Rev. Philip Ward, who became the vicar of Tenterden, in Kent. There she lived a peaceful life. She had eight children and died at the age of 80 in March 1881.

From her are descended the present family of Nelson-Ward, including the Rev. Hugh Nelson-Ward and his brother the late Admiral Philip Nelson-Ward, M.V.O., grandsons.

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A General View of The Canadian Problems, Home and Foreign

THIS NATION CALLED CANADA, by David B. Harkness. (Elliot Press, Toronto, $2.00.)

CANADA is neither a colony of Great Britain nor an apanage of the United States of America. It stands alone, unique in its polyglot make-up, proud of its achievements in peace and war, thrilled by the splendor of its home. Its concept of equality of citizenship is perhaps less headlong than that of the United States, perhaps more radical than that of Great Britain.

But its self-realization as a nation has lagged for many reasons. The author of this book assembles a few and comments upon them, not truculently, but rather meditatively. He wants to wake up the Canadian people by cold reasoning rather than by evangelical shouting.

And so he examined critically our internal stresses and our foreign policy, our electoral system against the democratic ideal of fair representation, our political habits and the general trend of Party warfare. His advocacy of Proportional Representation is to be expected, since he has been active in public welfare work in Manitoba.

His views on economics are unorthodox, but not less interesting on that account. His argument on gold and fiat money is carefully built, marred only by unsupported references to "the trickery of exchange financiers." His chapter on Socialism, Communism and "Free Enterprise" is wholly admirable, and not without humor, since he twits the Church on maintaining in the Orders and in cooperative enterprises the system of communism while denouncing it as a national policy, and dryly points out that Mussolini and Hitler each had a complete system of Free Enterprise — as they conceived it.

The book deserves a wide circulation. G. Frank Beer and A. P. Paget of Winnipeg contribute complimentary introductions.

•

For Doggy Folk

DOGS IN THE NEWS Edited by Dear Dog Lady. (The Pacebar Co., N. Y., $3.75, U. S. Funds.)

DOGS are something like the demon rum. Most people can take them or leave them alone, but some go too far in the taking and become "dog-ics." A good dog certainly is good company—for a while, but the urge to live permanently with one and to slop-over in sentiment about all others seems a little strange.

This book, edited by a woman with the queerest of pseudonyms, is a collection of clippings from newspapers and magazines all over America, recording instances of faithfulness and devotion by dogs of all sorts. Lighter incidents are recorded as well, such as Will Rogers's tribute, "If my dog had known how well-bred he was he wouldn't have spoken to me".

•

Making Pictures

THIS IS PHOTOGRAPHY, by Thomas H. Miller and Wyatt Brummitt. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.50.)

MOST people are more or less interested in a camera-record, whether of a vacation or of the growth and progress of the baby. Not so many pursue photography as a hobby. For these, here is a book to be cherished. It deals with lenses, exposures, developers, papers and all the ordinary subjects, and then goes into the personal aptitudes and ideals which make or mar the work of the photographer. The style is cheerful and intimate, and each point made is illustrated in profusion.

•

Madagascar

THE EARTH IS RED, a novel, by C. R. Livingston. (Macmillans, $2.00.)

A GROUP of British soldiers, part of the expedition that took over Madagascar to forestall the Vichy authority is stationed on routine duty in Tananarive, and absorbing information about the jungle, the natives and the crocodiles. One of the sergeants, a former motor-racer, falls in love with a French girl, the niece of a dowager of pro-British sympathies. He has to leave her to go on a road-mending detail in the rainy season. The men in the outpost get on one another's nerves and out of their quarrels and general recklessness comes double tragedy.

The book is short and "spotty" but has a certain vigor and won a prize in the Macmillan Centenary awards for fiction by men of the armed forces.

•

Health and Freedom

PUBLIC HEALTH THE AMERICAN WAY, by H. B. Anderson. (Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, New York, $2.50 U.S. Funds.)

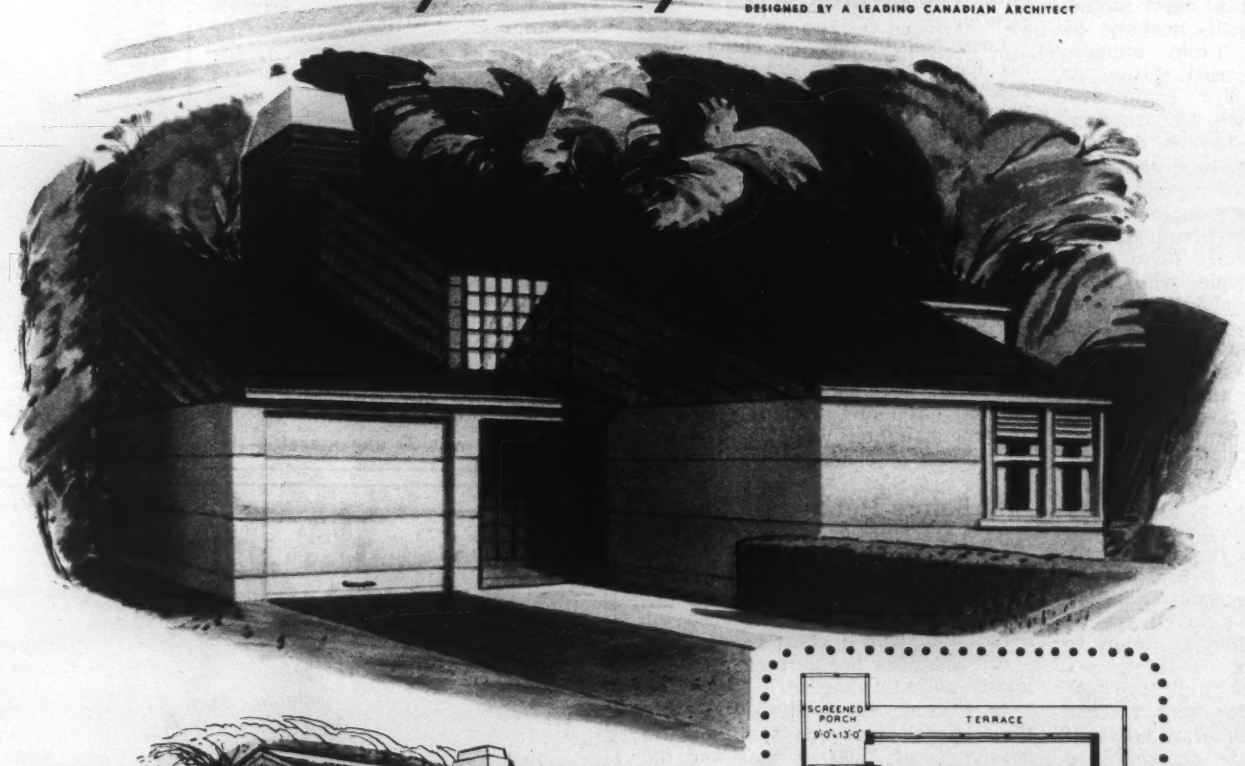
HOW far can Government control of Health and Welfare work go without endangering the civil rights of the individual? In the United States there is a possibility—perhaps remote, but real—of putting the Federal authority in a dominant position over the States by large Federal grants for health projects. This book raises the personal liberty argument against any measure of compulsion or pressure in the matter of serum treatment. It warns against putting over-zealous nurses, school-teachers or social workers into a position of actual or assumed authority over ordinary parents who may not be convinced that every new medical idea is inspired gospel.

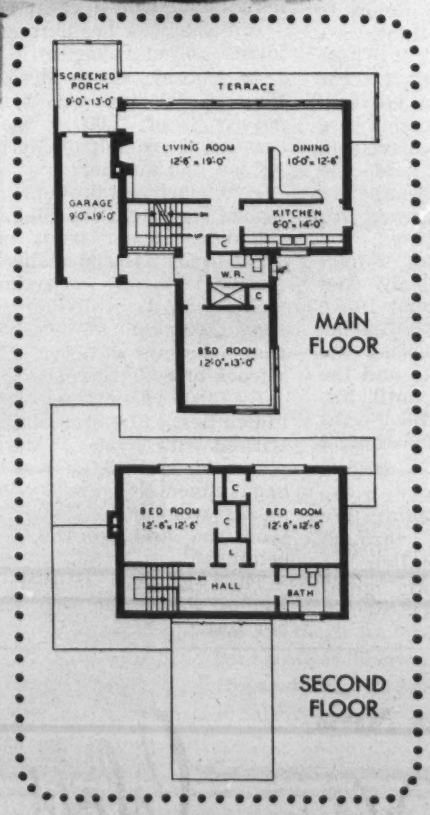
It reasons from statistics that the decline in infectious or contagious disease is due to a livelier understanding of sanitation rather than to the discovery and use of sera of various kinds. It shows that compulsory methods of stamping out venereal disease have always failed and intimates that "campaigns" against this disease or that tend to stir up communal fear and so lessen normal body resistance.

The book is weakened by some criticisms of the medical profession, which, to our notion are less than fair. It has in this regard a flavor of propaganda, not wholly unconnected with the Christian Science point-of-view. And yet the theorem that people are not wards of the State but free individuals with a right to their own bodies and their own thinking is sound democratic doctrine. Socialized Medicine or Welfare carried too far might impair that right.

The Expanding HOME...

DESIGNED BY A LEADING CANADIAN ARCHITECT





The "Expanding Home" is designed to give the young married couple a complete living unit on the 1st floor, and when children arrive, the second floor can be completed. The home is modest in size . . . to suit a 50 ft. lot.

An attractive feature of the spacious living room, with fireplace, is a solid glass "window wall" overlooking the garden to the south. Solar heat is used as a heating aid in winter. The principle is that in summer projecting eave keeps hot rays out of the room; in winter, the sun being low on the horizon, the rays shine right in. Windows are concentrated on the south to insure privacy.

An "In-line" kitchen with serving counter between it and dining space saves steps. In addition there is a storage counter in the hall. The bathroom has two basins to alleviate morning rush . . . also built-in shower.

Exterior materials are cedar siding and concrete block, painted. Block is laid with vertical joints flush, and every 2nd horizontal joint is raked to give attractive shadow lines.

Do not write to us for plans of this house. We refer you to the architect in your vicinity, who will assist you in consulting your local builder or contractor and estimating the costs of construction in your neighborhood.

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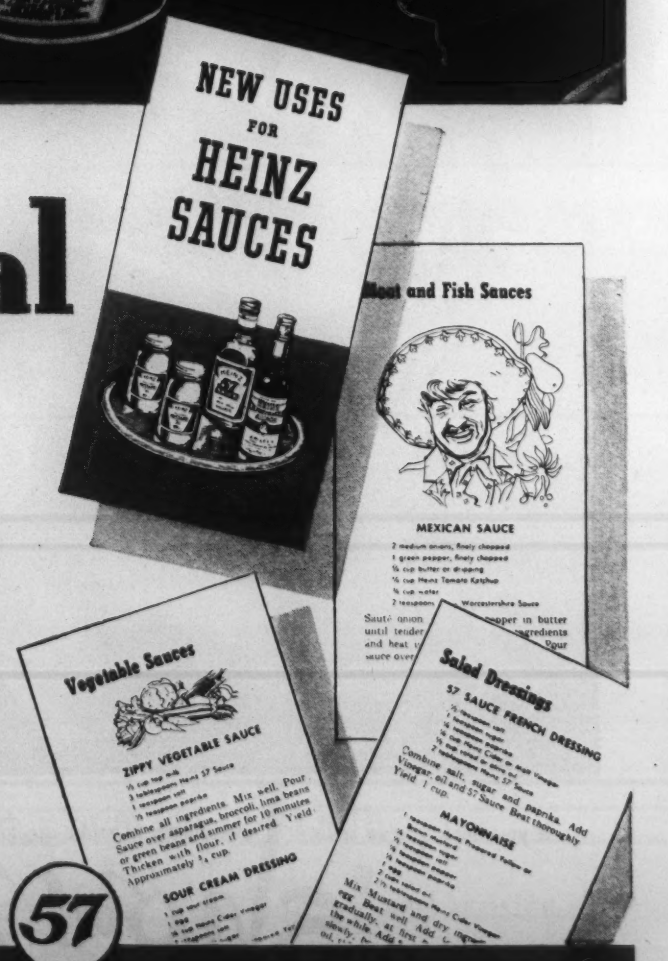

HEINZ Condiments

MUSICAL EVENTS

Pop Radio Audience Misses Two Best Numbers on the Program

By JOHN H. YOCOM

DECIDING what should go into the broadcast half of the weekly Pop concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and what should be played after intermission must often puzzle Sir Ernest MacMillan and Mr. Ettore Mazzoleni. Last week coast-to-coast listeners missed Henri Wieniawski's lovely violin concerto, No. 2, in the second half. Guest-artist was Paul Scherman, a regular member of the orchestra's first violin section. Guest-conductor Arthur Fiedler, originator of the famous Boston Pop Orchestra, did a magnificent job throughout the evening, once or twice asking for a few things in interpretation that the T.S.O. players missed.

Robert Hately who led Toronto's Victory Choir in the 100th anniversary presentation of the first performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah", at Massey Hall this week.

But the star of the program was Paul Scherman and he shone most brilliantly in the Polish virtuoso's concerto. Mr. Scherman's bowing control gave remarkably fine shades of color in the tender "Romance" movement with the well-known air. His fingering technique was sparkling perfection as he played the Allegro moderato and the second Allegro in refreshing gypsy zingarese. But the radio audience heard a sample of his ability when he played Saint Saëns colorful "Havanaise."

The radio audience also missed a good thing in the young Armenian composer Khatchatourian's three dances from the ballet "Gayenne." In 1943 it won for the composer a First Degree Stalin Prize. This winter Toronto audiences have added the group to their list of favorites. Hans Kindler of Washington conducted the T.S.O. in it in January. The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra included the excerpts in its all-Russian program in Toronto in February. Young people were leaving Massey Hall last week whistling the tricky Caucasian folk themes, even when the last number on the program had been Gershwin's tuneful "Strike Up the Band" and the popular "Jalousie" an encore. Incidentally, we note that the T.S.O. spells the ballet "Gayenne," the Minneapolis "Gayanye," and the Philadelphia Orchestra "Gayaneh."

The especially attractive features of Khatchatourian's music is its rootings in national, folk themes—vivid and dynamic, with keen contrasts, now enchanting in their mellow lyricism, now stirring in their intensity of dramaticism. We are looking forward to some time hearing his Concerto for violin and orchestra, which was given first concert performance in U.S. on June 26, 1945, at a Boston Pop concert with Elie Spivak, concert master of the T.S.O.

Opening numbers were Gounod's majestic "Cortège" from "The Queen of Sheba", the Bach - Langendoen "Arioso," and Cailliet's orchestral version of Bach's Fugue in G minor ("The Little").

New Sonata

Oskar Morawetz, 29-year-old Czech composer who beat his way to Toronto after the war started, has won two prizes from the Composers, Authors and Publishers' Association of Canada. Last Sunday night he played in a broadcast the second prize-winning composition—his brilliant and symbolic "Sonata Tragica."

Well constructed in form and thematically developed, the sonata is one of the most satisfying new pieces of absolute music we have heard in a long time. Deeply inspired by the mass tragedy of Europe in the war, the young composer has given the sonata a nobility that expresses the great suffering and sorrows of refugees. There was no weak sentimentality of the "Warsaw Concerto" variety, nor, on the other hand, merely another expression of modern musical intellectualism. The inspiration had been sincerely conceived and a sound musicianship expressed it. Mr. Morawetz's piano performance was brilliant.

Bell Singers

One of the most original vocal groups in Canada is Leslie Bell's girl singers. The numbers in their program last week were divided into "Greek Orthodox Cathedral," "Latin American Garden" and "Music for Moderns," with lighting, settings and costumes to match. Bell and the girls will tackle anything from Russian liturgical music to Gershwin. Most of the arrangements are written by the conductor. Last week they sang the slow movement from Tschaikovsky's Fifth Symphony to sacred words. It was overly sentimental but unquestionably appealing.

•

MR. G. L. BRODERSEN, Director of the University of Manitoba Glee Club, writes that Canada Packers Operatic Society was not the first Canadian group to perform Gilbert and Sullivan's "Utopia Limited". His glee club did it in the spring of 1938.

•

"MAKE IT look easy and sound good" might be a performance dictum. Zino Francescati, French violinist, did just that last week when playing Paganini's No. 1 Concerto for Violin with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. And yet every member of the audience, whether or not he had studied violin, knew in his heart that nothing more difficult has ever been written for the instrument. The orchestra gave excellent accompaniment, which, at times, sounded almost as elaborate as the solo part.

•

ON March 29 in His Majesty's Theatre, Montreal, the Festivals' symphonic concert was the occasion of a testimonial of appreciation for all that Douglas Clarke, Dean of the Faculty of Music of Montreal University, has done for music and musicians in that city.

"SHOW ME" inspired Walter Florell to design this new hat.
If you think you've seen everything in make-up, just say . . .
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Discover this new, go-with-everything-for-Spring make-up sequence.
Even if he's "from Missouri" he will surely be convinced.
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FILM AND THEATRE

Judy Garland and Errol Flynn Civilizing the South West

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE local screen turned up this week with two exercises in visual education "San Antonio" and "The Harvey Girls", both having to do with the early settlement of the American South West. "San Antonio" has Errol Flynn routing the cattle rustlers in Texas, and "The Harvey Girls" has Judy Garland helping to end a reign of local debauchery somewhere in New Mexico. Both films are in technicolor, both are rather too long for comfort, but "The Harvey Girls", though an obviously undependable foot-note to history, has its bright moments of entertainment.

According to Hollywood's history faculty, the Harvey system of Railroad lunch-rooms was a sort of daisy-chain of restaurants, designed to introduce a higher moral tone as well as better food and table-manners into the rougher outposts of American life. The Harvey waitresses were no ordinary hash-slingers. They were harbingers of civilization, with principles as spotless as their aprons.

"The Harvey Girls" opens with the Harvey mission band making its way to a place called Sandrock in New Mexico. They arrive gaily, with everyone singing "On the Achison Topeka and the Santa Fe," to the accompaniment of hoarse notes from the locomotive and Marjorie Main. Very soon, however, the girls get down to business. It seems they have plently to do in Sandrock beside waiting on table. Right opposite their new stand is the Alhambra, a local dive featuring gambling at all hours and a loose and gaudy female personnel. The local clergyman has been all but run out of town and the local Judge (Preston Foster) who flourishes on vice, tries to discourage the harbingers of civilization by slipping rattlesnakes into their beds. Fortunately the proprietor of the Alhambra (John Hodiak) is susceptible to virtue, or at any rate to Judy Garland, who is its starched embodiment, so everything works out fine, and by the time the Harvey girls have finished with it Sandrock has become Spotless Town and the female staff of the Alhambra has had to move ten miles further west.

A Little Unsuitable

It may strike you that the Harvey girls are about as suitable for musical comedy purposes as Brigham Young would be. As it works out, however, the film is reasonably entertaining in a big bright foolish way. Judy Garland is still able to present herself consistently, without making you recoil, as a wonderfully cute little number, and she is lively and engaging as the leading spirit among the Harvey girls.

Angela Lansbury, who heads up the opposition at the Alhambra is impressive too, though in a different way. Miss Lansbury is a magnificent sulker and her bad temper is given plenty of footage—there was one moment when she even scared me a little by appearing suddenly at the top of the staircase looking like a Maenad dressed in nothing but ostrich feathers. Probably the best moments however are contributed by Ray Bolger who turns up as one of the local citizens and dances superlatively through a whole sequence. John Hodiak as the proprietor of the Alhambra hasn't much to do except register slow regeneration. He does it by alternating fits of truculence with a sudden flashing of the most resplendent teeth on the screen. It isn't a very resourceful performance but probably the best that could be managed with such an unreasonable role.

An Athletic Entry

Errol Flynn makes his appearance in "San Antonio" by galloping after a stage coach landing on the roof and then sliding through the window almost into the lap of Alexis Smith who is no more than icily interested. She is a singer making a concert tour of the Texas saloons and equipped with a wardrobe that would have dazzled Lillian Russell. Errol Flynn is a cowboy Robin Hood just back from the Mexican border where he has been checking on the activities of the local cattle-rustlers. Back in town the bad boys, headed by Paul Kelly, are lying in wait for him with their guns loaded. But though the hero saunters about the town inviting target practice nobody seems able to hit him. Once when he and Alexis Smith are engaged in a love-scene on a brightly lighted balcony someone opens fire on them directly from the street below missing them both. Neither was in the least upset by all the gunfire and after a while their lack of excitement became infectious, so feeling that I had stuck with them up to and beyond the point of duty I got up and left. Quite a lot of gunfire broke out as I was going through the lobby but it didn't seem worth while going back. The way things had been shaping up both Miss Smith and Mr. Flynn were safe as houses.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE LOST WEEKEND. Charles Jackson's story of a stupendous five-day spree, given a fine screen adaptation, with an Academy Award performance by Ray Milland.

VACATION FROM MARRIAGE. British film which presents a fresh and engaging approach to the wartime marriage problem. Robert Donat, Deborah Kerr.

THE SEVENTH VEIL. The old Trilby-Svengali legend, with a psycho-analytical treatment to bring it up to date.

MILDRED PIERCE. Film version of a James Cain novel with Joan Crawford giving a high-styled demonstration of mother-love. Joan Crawford's Academy Award performance.

CORNERED. The new Dick Powell, very rough and tough, in a melodrama about fascists and anti-fascists. Exciting entertainment.

LEAVE HER TO HEAVEN. The heroine of this piece (Gene Tierney) is such a moral hobgoblin that you may have some difficulty in believing in her. Her technicolor setting won an Academy Award however, which may be a reason for seeing the film.

• •

SERGEI RACHMANINOFF once told dance-band pianist Eddie Duchin, of whom the Russian composer was a fan, to try the concert piano. But when Duchin mentioned the size of his income from swing music, Rachmaninoff gave a dignified double take. "Stick to what you're doing," he said. —*Newsweek*

Star Dance Team Is Light Stage Show

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THAT practically perfect ballroom dance team, Veloz and Yolanda, are back at the Royal Alexandra with some old dances and some new ones. Their two-piano accompaniment—the most suitable that can be had for this kind of performance—is delivered by Paul Schoop and Lothar Perl, of whom the former must be close to being the most perfect dance-music player in the world.

The only drawback is that one ballroom dance team is slightly thin material for a whole entertainment in the theatre, and the three people who fill in the intervals, while all clever in their lines, do not quite make a rich evening. Amelia Gilmore's tap dance turn shows brilliant technique and is very popular with audiences.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Britain's Women Composers Earn Recognition Since Ballad Days

By ELISABETH LUTYENS

London.

IN THE contemporary English scene women are taking their place in every field of human activity. The recent world war has only hastened an inevitable and existing development. In many forms of art — painting, the novel, poetry — women have now for some generations been generally accepted and taken for granted in Britain. But, tied as women have been to the home, whether by parents, husband or children, they have not till comparatively recently had the opportunity of acquiring the specialized training and experience necessary for the practice of certain branches of the arts. Whereas in literature, which is after all based on words and language used by all, they have long achieved a place, in music, the woman executant has achieved maximum recognition only after a considerable period of effort and struggle with every variety of prejudice.

It was only after the Restoration in England in 1660 that the ban against women appearing on the stage was lifted. One of the first singers to make a name for herself was Mistress Bracegirdle in the 18th century. There was also Lavinia Fenton, the original Polly of Gay's "Beggars' Opera" in 1729, who afterwards became the Duchess of Bolton. More and more after this women soloists made their appearance, from Mrs. Billington, who was the contralto singer in many of the Handel Oratorios, and Arabella Goddard, the pianist, down to the world-famous Fanny Davies and the present galaxy of British women stars — Myra Hess, Eileen Joyce, Maggie Teyte, Isobel Baillie and others.

"Punch" and The Ballad

In Britain, the woman composer, however, was still unknown, except perhaps in the privacy of her own home, till the 19th century, when a new fashion sprang up from the Victorian drawing room, the fashion of the Ballad. Looking at the magazine *Punch* of the period, one sees numerous drawings and cartoons depicting this sudden craze. A market was thereby created which was promptly exploited by the publishers of that time, and the Ballad Concert became the most popular form of entertainment of the Victorian era. The woman composer made her first appearance in answer to this demand and was instantly successful.

Certainly one of the greatest Ballad composers of her day was Lisa Lehmann who was born in London in 1862 and died in 1918. She was famous as a soprano singer as well as a composer, and specialized in the song-cycle, the best known of which is "In a Persian Garden", which still holds its own in the repertoire. It is interesting to note that she held a Mendelssohn Scholarship, a British benefaction founded shortly after Mendelssohn's death in 1847 to enable young composers to study music either in Britain or abroad. Another woman composer who is only mentioned in musical dictionaries as being a Mendelssohn Scholar, but who achieved great popularity with her Ballads, is Amy Woodford Finden. There was also Maude Valerie White, who endeared herself to our musical mothers with her Ballads and piano pieces. One of the best-known composers of her time, she died as an old lady in 1937.

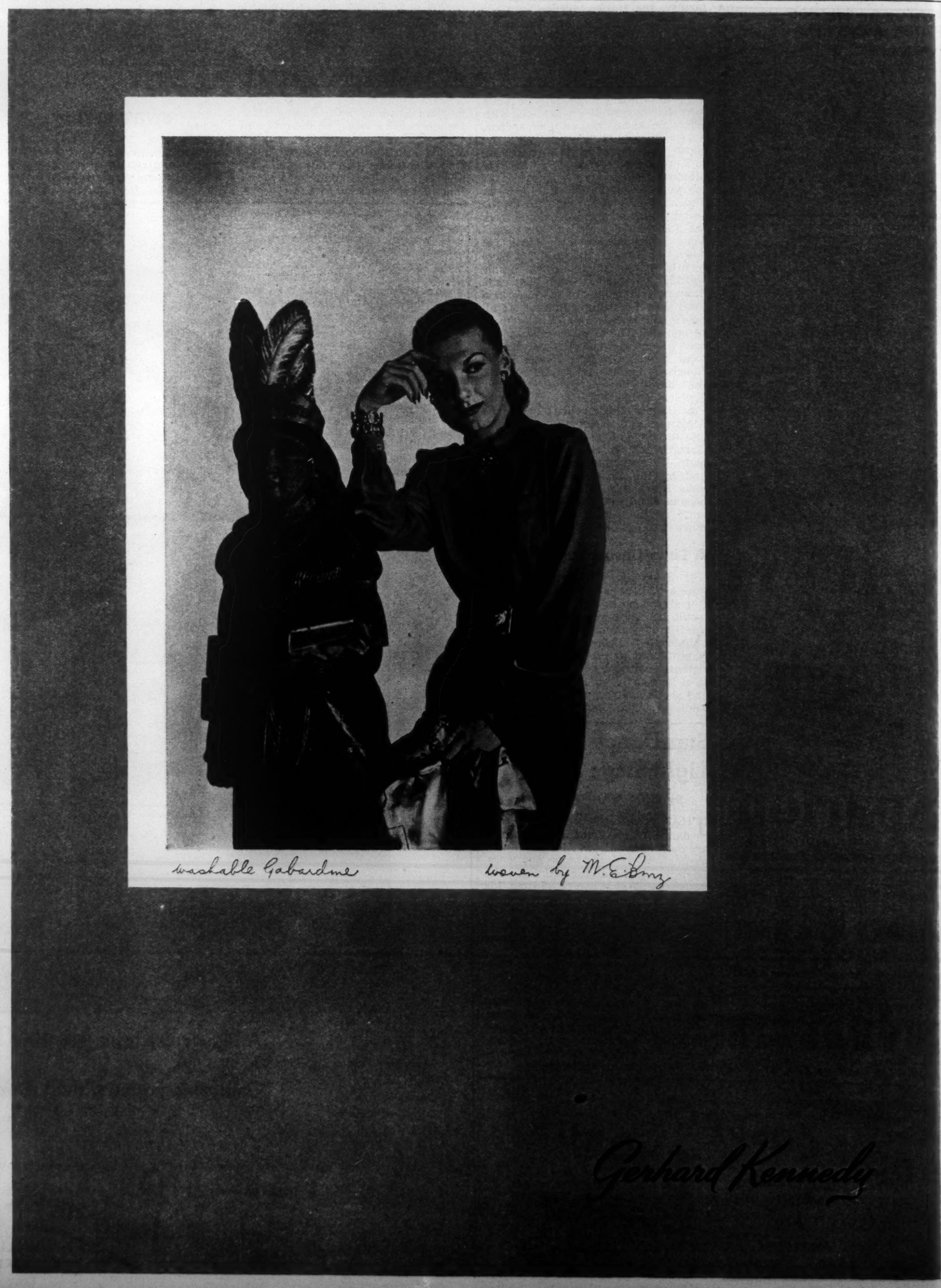
Still chiefly associated with songs and piano music, a new name then appears in British music; that of Poldowski, the pen-name of Lady Dean Paul, the daughter of the famous violinist Wieniawski. She studied music in Paris, and, though she wrote a violin sonata, Nocturnes for Orchestra, a symphonic drama, an Opera and other chamber and orchestral works, she is best-known by her songs, chiefly on poems of Verlaine and other French poets and a suite for piano called "Caledonian Market". Among her songs "L'heure Exquise" was a "best-seller" closely followed by "Colombine", "Dansons la Gigue", and "Impression Fausse". Although Debussy greatly influenced her, her music has a definite originality and charm and is simple and unaffected. She died young in 1932, twelve years before the death of Ethel Smyth at the age of eighty.

Ethel Smyth, perhaps the most famous of all women composers, lived a life of enormous activity, chiefly as an ardent and often violent champion of womens' rights. A whole period of history is spanned between Ethel Smyth's "March of the Women" written early in the 20th century, during the suffrage period of struggle for women's political enfranchisement, and Elisabeth Lutyen's "March for the W. A. A. F.'s" of 1944. During this period many women composers have come to the forefront in Britain in all branches of musical composition; symphonic, operatic, and chamber.

From their inauguration as Ballad composers to their achievements as symphonic composers, women's careers and activities in Britain have followed a line parallel with men. The greatest influence on British music at the beginning of this century was undoubtedly Germanic. That generation of musicians went to Germany to "study" music, as the next generation went to France, and German conductors, composers and artists were the "accepted thing" in Britain till the war of 1914 - 1918.

Symphonic Composers

Naturally, therefore, Ethel Smyth, the daughter of an English general, elected to go to Germany, to Leipzig, to receive her musical education. There she charmed and won response by her singing and her youthful vitality, and conquered by her gifts and determination. She achieved the unusual distinction of having major works, including two Operas, "The Wreckers" and "The Bos'un's Mate", performed and published in Germany long before she was known in her native land. Amongst the best known of her other works are a Concerto for Violin, Horn and Orchestra, a ballet, "Fête Galante", a string quartet, a Cantata and numerous songs. One of her greatest works, the Mass in D, published by Novellos, had to wait thirty years between its two performances. But she, nevertheless, achieved great fame and success, helped by the championship of the late Sir Henry Wood and Sir Thomas Beecham and in 1922 she



was created a Dame of the British Empire (D. B. E.).

By the time that the present generation was old enough to have decided to become composers, Ethel Smyth was a familiar name on Promenade Concert and other programmes, and she had opened the door that much wider for all who came after her. Certainly now in Britain, the woman composer is as accepted and stands as much chance of performance as her fellow men. Of the younger generation of woman composers the best known, probably, is Elizabeth Maconchy who is thirty-eight years of age. She studied at the Royal College of Music in London under Vaughan-Williams and first came into the public eye with performance of her works at the Festivals of the International Society for Contemporary Music where she twice represented England, once in Paris with a string quartet, and in Prague with a Prelude, Interlude and Fugue for two violins. Her works have frequently been performed in London. "The Land", an orchestral suite based on the poem by V. Sackville-West, is perhaps the best-known.

Grace Williams was also a pupil of Vaughan-Williams at the Royal College of Music, London, where she was a fellow pupil of Imogen Holst, who was studying with George Dyson, and Elisabeth Lutyens, who was with Dr. Harold Darke. Grace Williams, whose name appears fairly often in broadcasts dedicated to Welsh composers, is known best by her "Fantasia on Welsh Nursery Rhymes".

Elisabeth Lutyens, whose 2nd String quartet was played at the International Festival at Cracow in 1939, has also been represented for many years at concerts of contemporary music. Her works include Three Pieces for Orchestra played at the Promenade Concerts in London in 1940, a Concerto for nine instruments performed at a Boosey & Hawkes concert and Three Salutes for Orchestra, the first two of which have been broadcast. She has also written two ballets: the first, "The Birthday of the Infanta", was given several times by the Camargo Society and second, "Midas", was composed for the ballet "Trois Arts" in 1939.

Dorothy Gow, a composer greatly admired by her fellow composers, is of such a modest and retiring nature that she has done very little about getting her works played and still remains to be "discovered". However a Prelude and Fugue for Orchestra was broadcast some years ago and made a considerable impression. Imogen Holst is well known in the musical world, not only by her own works, but as a biographer of her more famous father and as a teacher and arranger. Priaulx Rainier is of South African origin but has been living in Britain now for some years. She is mostly known by a string quartet which has met with great success.

What is obvious from this brief survey is that the woman composer is now almost as accepted in Britain as her sister-novelist. There are still a few fields of activity for her to explore, such as the writing of film and radio feature music, but surely this is only a matter of time and the moment.

JOAN RIGBY

DRESSES — TWEEDS — SWEATERS

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By FREDERIC MANNING

MY DEAR, I think it's wonderful to be able to listen to music at this hour, I mean at the end of a busy day to just relax and listen to music is so — well — restful, don't you think? It was sweet of you to ask me. Yes, it was rather difficult to get away because this is Louise's day out so I had to wait for Beryl to come in after school. She's the girl that comes in after school to help with the children and on Saturdays too. The children simply adore her. She gives the children their evening meal and I told her to put the vegetables on at six.

We should be home by six-thirty don't you think? That is, if the concert is just an hour as they advertised. Well, if it's any longer I shall have to leave and I can never bear to do that. I'm always sure they will play encores that I am just dying to hear. Louise? Well, I've only had her a week. My dear, she's an excellent cook and can you believe it, she says she loves guests! No, we haven't had any yet, it's so difficult what with rationing and the children and all, but I think maybe we will have a dinner party next week if she stays.

When I interviewed her she said she loved children but I'm not so sure now. She says she never had anything to do with *little* children. I'm sure I don't know what size she prefers. Well, if she will stay in the kitchen and cook I'm willing to keep the children out of her way until Beryl comes and keeps them out of mine. I'll do simply anything to keep her.

Eyes Closed

It's heavenly dear, just heavenly. Those lovely melodies, I adore them. I love to close my eyes and just lean back and listen. Of course, at the end of the day like this, there is danger of dropping off to sleep, isn't there? I mean when one is tired and then just relaxes to the music.

My dear, I've just thought of the most horrible thing. I don't believe I turned the heat off under the kidneys! I had it on low, of course, but I'm afraid they'll boil dry. This is too awful but I think I had better go telephone and find out if Beryl has come in yet with the children. I'm so sorry but I shall only be a few minutes.

Well! I thought I'd never get a telephone! Why people come to a concert and spend hours in a telephone booth I can't imagine. They must be — What dear? Oh! The kidneys. Beryl had turned off the heat so I just told her to put more water on them and turn them on again.

Where's That Scherzo?

Did I miss much? Where are they? Oh dear! I did so want to hear the scherzo, I adore it so. I do wish they would play it again. No, of course, I realize they can't play encores if they have only an hour but I did so want to hear the scherzo. Yes, it's heavenly dear, just heavenly. This movement is lovely too but I don't like it as well as the scherzo.

My dear, this isn't the end? But I feel that I've just come in. Yes, of course, telephoning did take time. Those people! Good heavens, do you see the time? I had no idea it was so late. Oh! He's coming back again. Do you suppose he will play an encore, because — What did they say? Oh, did they. That must have been when I was telephoning. Well, thank heaven for that because if they had played an encore I should have screamed. Well, I mean, look at the time and all. I don't know how they expect people to get home and get dinner if they go on and on, do you?

Darling it was so sweet of you to ask me. I loved every minute of it. I think there is nothing so restful and relaxing after a hard day as music. Good-bye dear, and thanks again. I'll call you soon.

CLEARING SKIES

I watched you turn away, and go,
Go blindly like a wounded bird,
Too lost in mists of pain to know
My call that went unheard.

I watched you go. Then my lone heart,
Where life abruptly lay so black,
Saw pride and bitterness depart
And quick I called you back.

I saw you falter, saw you stand
Uncertain in your woman's pride,
Then with a gasp, an outstretched hand,
Grope blindly to my side.

And love, that stood both tried and true
And saw faith bloom on disbelief,
Laughed like a shower-washed garden through
The cleansing tears of grief.

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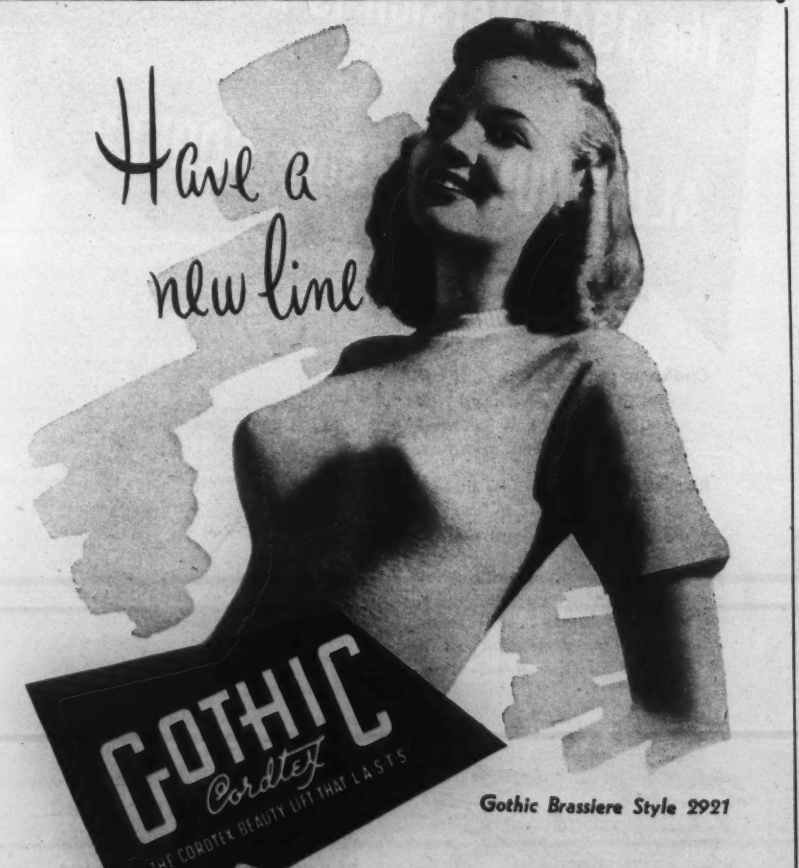

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CONCERNING FOOD

Salads, Crisp and Green, Bring a Spring Mood to the Table

By JANET MARCH

THE country had that brown, very early spring look, but there were crows overhead and the streams were running. Down the banks lay big cakes of ice, left-overs of recent floods, and there was that lovely whiteish thin ice at the edges which is so good to walk on and crunch, granted you don't drop one foot right through into the icy waters. The drive, in the shelter of the high cedar hedge was still hard with frost, and the garden looked as if would never live again. Particularly those untidy corners of it which were never properly dug up in the autumn. However, any gardener knows that every possible weed is just lurking beneath the wet earth to burst out and plague you.

Miss Lillian D. Millar, author of "Careers For Women", published by Ryerson Press. Miss Millar's new book deals with fifteen of the better known vocations for women, and is based on articles written by her and published by Saturday Night.

Inside the house was icy, but welcoming. It seemed glad to see us after four months absence, and we went around picking up small, stiff, brown and white bodies of mice, victims of our carefully laid poison, and then walked far down the road to hurl them into someone else's field. It was too cold for funeral ceremonies. Once the first trip has been made it will be no time now before we will be planting the sweet peas, those capricious plants, and wrestling with the perennial problem of how to keep the neighbor's sheep out.

After an hour or so we were quite glad to climb into the heated car and make for a house with a furnace in it but we were glad too that once again we have beaten old man winter. It won't be long now till we are digging the earth out from behind finger nails, and sticking up blisters with band-aids.

The sad thing about spring is that the weather is so far ahead of the supplies. Bang, there we are, almost in summer and still there is nothing but dull old winter food to eat, unless you can find and acquire imported delicacies. Sixty-three days may look a short time in the seed catalogue as an estimated time for vegetables to mature, but it's a long time to wait for the day when you can sit down by the green pea row and eat all you want. While we are all waiting hungrily for summer delicacies you might concentrate on salads which seem to be springier than most things.

Cole Slaw

There are lots of cabbages to be had, and to make good cole slaw all you need is a small firm white head. Sharpen your best knife and slice the cabbage just as finely as you can.

Cole Slaw Dressing

3 eggs
2 tablespoons of granulated sugar
½ teaspoon of salt
1 teaspoon of mustard
Pepper
¼ cup of vinegar
½ cup of cream
½ tablespoon of butter

Heat the eggs and sugar gently together, stirring all the time, and when they are lukewarm add the salt, pepper and mustard, then add the vinegar and butter. Cook very gently till the mixture thickens. Chill, and when quite cold, add the cream and pour on the shredded cabbage.

Potato Salad

Potato Salad is a very useful dish when you want a substantial cold dish which can be left all ready to whisk out of the refrigerator.

8 potatoes
1 large onion
½ cup of almonds
¼ cup of chopped parsley

Boil the potatoes in their skins. Blanch the almonds by pouring boiling water on them and then rubbing off their skins. Chop the nuts and the onion just as finely as you can. When the potatoes are cooked drain and peel and break them into smallish pieces. Serve with both the following sorts of dressing mixed in. First—

French Dressing

1 teaspoon of salt
1 teaspoon of paprika
¼ teaspoon of black pepper
½ cup of olive oil
4 tablespoons of vinegar

Put all these ingredients together in a pint sealer and shake till they are thoroughly mixed and then pour over the potatoes, and mix in the almonds and parsley and onion too. Next, add one cupful of mayonnaise which you may prefer to have ready made, or make yourself this way—

Mayonnaise

2 egg yolks
1 cup of olive oil
1 tablespoon of vinegar
1 tablespoon of lemon juice
½ teaspoon of dry mustard
1 teaspoon of salt
¼ teaspoon of pepper

Chill all the ingredients. Beat the egg yolks and add the salt, mustard and pepper, and then add slowly the oil beating all the time with a rotary beater. Last of all, mix in the vinegar and the lemon juice.

Fruit Salad

½ cup of chopped celery
¼ cup of blanched chopped almonds
2 cups of fresh diced pineapple
½ cupful of chopped apple
1 head of lettuce
1 cup of mayonnaise to which has been added as much whipped cream as you can get from the top of a Jersey milk.

Mix the apple, pineapple, nuts and celery together and add the mayonnaise. Chill thoroughly. Then arrange on lettuce leaves just before serving.

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2 cups sifted flour
½ tspn. salt
4 tbspns. shortening
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
1 egg
⅓ cup milk
⅓ cup orange marmalade

Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening until mixed. Beat egg slightly in measuring cup; add milk and marmalade to make ¾ cup and add to first mixture. Roll out about ½-inch thick; cut with floured biscuit cutter. Top each with a little marmalade; bake in hot oven (425°F.) about 15 minutes. Makes 16.

Digby Morton, renowned for his simple, suave line, created this stone-colored wool dress and jacket. Dramatic use of discreet detail is evident in the "bowed" arrows that streak across the front of the dress and pockets. Import Collection, Ensemble Shop, Eaton's College-Street.

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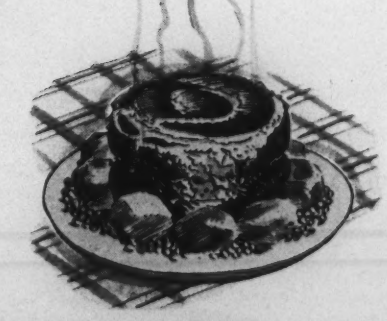

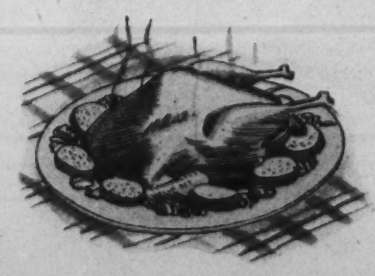

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Sometimes a Prospectus Writer Builds Better Than He Knows

By LEONORA McNEILLY

WHEN one passes up a book like "Forever Amber" to read *Hansard*, one's literary taste may be open to question. My choice was made when the postman delivered a sheaf of long business envelopes. Spreading them out on the table like a game of solitaire, I studied them.

"How did they get my name?" I wondered out loud. "They must have thought I was an up-and-coming business woman—"

"An up-and-coming sucker," amended a candid male relative, looking over my shoulder at the blueprints of a Promised Land flowing with gold and money.

Morning after morning the letters continued to arrive until I had quite a collection of Canadiana—to say nothing of innuendoes supplied by my male relative. Slowly, his scathing indictments of these past masters in the art of high pressure salesmanship began to take effect. I bundled the letters together, tied them with a string and donated them to the salvage drive.

But the next tidal wave of letters was, even more arresting. The underwriters of these masterpieces pointed out the bounden duty of all Canadians to invest in Canadian mines, not only as a patriotic gesture, but as an aid to their development, providing employment, funds for starving Europeans and a fine example of the Golden Rule.

Slowly but surely I was metamorphosed by these humanitarian effusions into that kind of a fish with the nasty name. I swam into the financial stream and nibbled well—but not wisely, at the bait offered.

"Yes, madame," said the broker when phoned, "Corn In Egypt is a promising mine. She yield good return—before long."

Up One

But I didn't wait long. The stock crawled up one point, back two, up half a point, back four.

I harangued the broker. He counselled patience. "It is ze strikes, madame. But your stock, she go up."

It didn't go up. And it didn't go down. It was stuck, presumably, in a shaft of the mine.

"Broker—Mr. Broker—"

A little irritably he answered my call. "More strike, madame. Have patience. Your stock, she will go up. To keep your finger on pulse of stock market, madame, national and international situations have to be considered. Every little movement has a meaning of its own, madame. Watch ze papers. Good news? Yes—she go up. Bad news? No—she go—"

"Down," I supplemented, crestfallen.

"*Mais non*, madame. Watch ze papers."

I watched them, constituting myself a totem pole on the verandah to watch for them, my technique of approach to the paper-boy gradually departing from the best traditions of decorum as he lingered. What was keeping the boy?

The paper promised an early settlement of the strikes. The market was primed for an upswing when President Truman swung into the picture and with his Presidential directive, put a heavy hand on beer. Taking a man's beer from him was like taking a bone from a dog. The worst happened. Corn In Egypt crashed.

"It is ze beer, madame. American man, he not like his beer cut. But your stock, she will go up. Buy more. Now is time, market she is low."

Hurriedly I spread out the *belles lettres* before me, chose Never Too Late To Strike.

"Oui, madame, Never Too Late To Strike, she is good buy."

I feared it was *goodbye* as I sat with my ear glued to the news broadcast every hour on the hour, my eye focused on Dorothy Thompson's and Walter Lippman's daily column, striving to gauge the possibilities of a revolution swinging the atomic bomb into the market (without the help of Orson Welles); striving to get a line on the movement of Bevin and Vishinsky, since every little movement had a meaning all its own; striving to learn who was calling who a liar now, or what lay behind Vishinsky's broad diplomatic smile.

Willson Woodside would know. I knew only that it was a headache.

Then, without warning, the market dropped twenty points. Never Too Late To Strike, struck bottom.

"Mr. Broker—"

"It is ze spies, madame. Ze spy ring—in Canad-da, madame."

It was at this point that I took up *Hansard*. *Hansard* would record the spy situation and its reactions. At least, it would make me politically-conscious—that reputed "lack of Canadian women"; conscious of what was going on back stage as well as before the foot lights; conscious of what it takes to earn a $2,000 raise. Playing politics might be much more advantageous than playing the market.

But *Hansard* proved that it was not a soothsayer's crystal. It dealt only with the present.

A little desperate, I turned to Haruspex' stock market chart appearing weekly in SATURDAY NIGHT. Haruspex always laid his cards on the table. True, with his trend now to the left—now to the right, it was more difficult than Bridge. More difficult to know which card to play. "I might play the market," I pondered out loud—

"And play the fool," retorted my candid male relative loitering near.

"It isn't the same thing," was my come-back.

He shrugged. I don't like a shrug. It is hard to translate.

Abruptly I took up Haruspex' chart once more. His long line running upwards like a cable on an incline railway, caught my eye. That surely meant a rise in the market. Yes, definitely. Now was the time to plunge in, retrieve my losses.

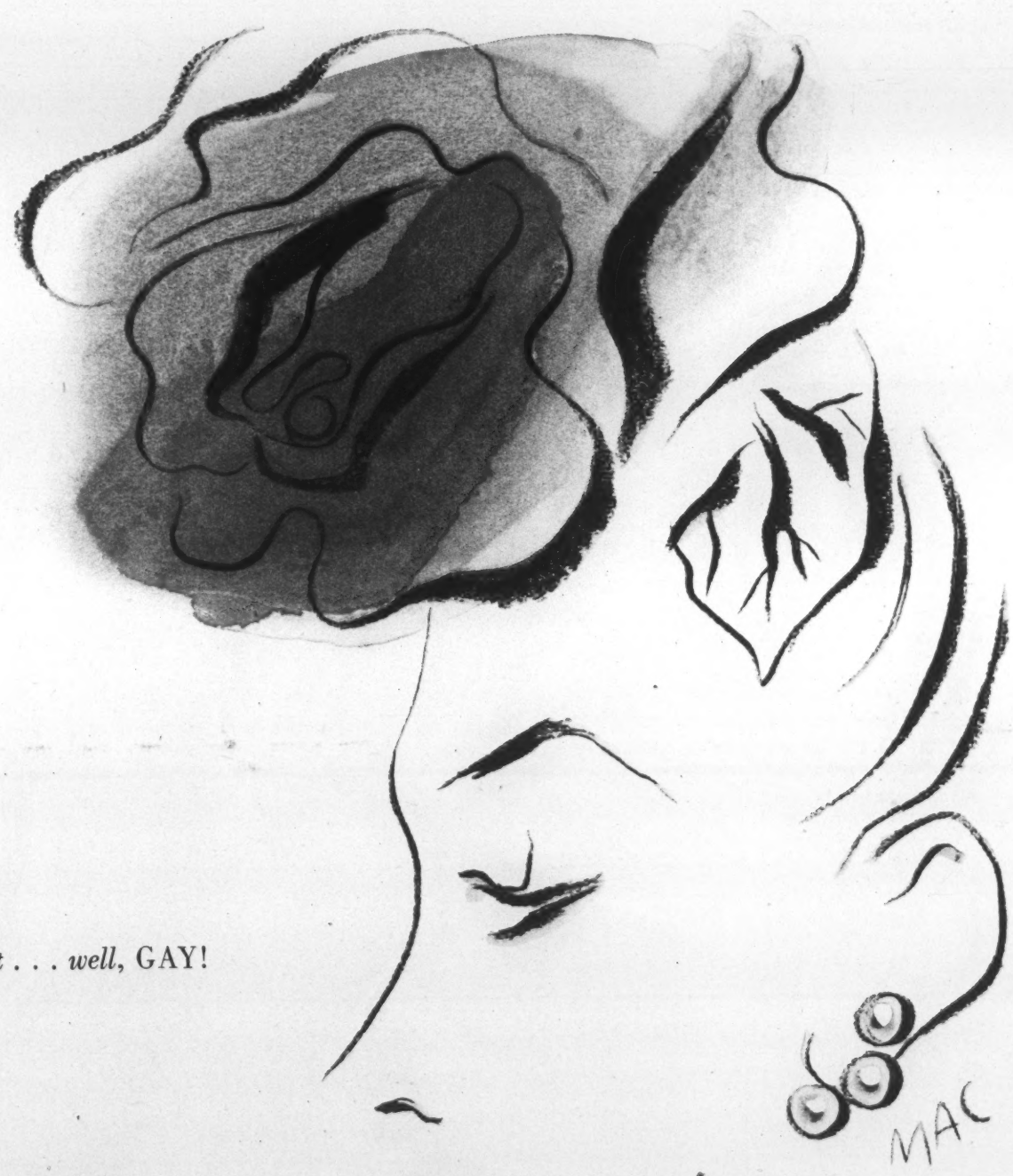
I dashed to the phone. "Broker, Mr. Broker—" I said a little excitedly, "I'd like you to get me into something—quickly please—into something that will have a spectacular rise—"

"I would like you, madame, to get into ze rocket that goes to Mars."

Bang. He seemed in a hurry.

And now I went into a three days' conference with myself. When I came out, I looked for a piece of string.

These high pressure salesmen built better than they knew, I gloated. They've built a nice pile of papers for the salvage drive.



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THE OTHER PAGE

My Second Father: Some Tales of the Rev. C. H. Vessot of Ottawa

By HORACE BROWN

MY SECOND father was a big man. Not physically, although his wife used to say in her inimitable English, "Charles, he is so beeg aroun', 'e deed not 'ave time to grow high very much," He was slightly over five feet tall, and almost as wide.

I guess his God built him that way so that his body could hold his heart. Any smaller compass would have cramped that all-possessing organ of his.

My second father was the Reverend Charles H. Vessot, who preached for thirty years at the church his goodness founded, little wooden St. Mark's United Church on Wellington street in Ottawa. He was my second father because my family separated, and my real father, whom I knew very little, put me to board with the Vessots in 1921 at their white home at the top of the hill on Balsam street in the capital. Like everything else that ever needed love, Mr. Vessot lavished his affection upon this little human stray. What he gave me in the four years he was my father, Time cannot erase, and the memories shine brighter with each seemingly heedless year. I am but one of hundreds who came within his benign aura and never forgot the lesson of kindliness in his almost dog-like brown eyes, or the gentle words that never could remain hidden behind his full, grey moustache.

Charles Vessot, the son of the first French Protestant missionary in Canada, was born in the United States, and followed in his father's footsteps. That these were not easy to follow can be readily seen, for the Vessots' adherents were converts from Roman Catholicism. Mr. Vessot's parish included, Hull, Quebec, and much of the Gatineau country outside of Ottawa. Yet he never lost a follower nor made an enemy. He was the most tolerant man I have ever known.

ONE day, when I was about 13 years old, I went Saturday morning shopping with Mr. Vessot. Coming out of a store on Sussex street, we almost ran into two nuns walking sedately along the sidewalk. One of the Sisters was very old, with a wrinkled face stamped with serenity and acceptance of whatever blessings Life has to bestow for the sure knowledge of what follows after. Much to my surprise, Mr. Vessot suddenly lifted his hat to this elder nun, bowed with respectful dignity, and said, "Bon jour, ma mère."

This was really too much for a 13-year old Protestant.

"Why did you do that?" I asked. "She's a Catholic nun, and you're a minister."

"My boy," Mr. Vessot replied in that gentle voice that came from his inner feeling, "she is an old woman, and she has lived a good life. I raised my hat to her for that."

My second father was full of unconscious lessons such as that, lessons in tolerance I have never forgotten and hope I never shall. He was not teaching me; he was simply acting as his great heart dictated.

On a Sunday morning it had been my custom to attend Mr. Vessot's church, although I could understand very little of the service, as it was wholly in French. I was supposed to be learning French when I was at the Vessots, and Mrs. Vessot considered the church service good training for me. When I did learn French quite well, it was borne upon me that Charles Vessot preached the finest sermons I had yet heard, or have heard since that time. Each was a literary masterpiece, phrased so simply that the most anxious, parishioner, forced to leave school at an early age to support himself or his family, could understand it perfectly. The sermons spoke of simple Christian virtues, and were not concerned with headlines in the Monday morning's newspaper. Yet the messages they contained have remained with me to this day, and I can still see Mr. Vessot standing in his tiny pulpit, the light of the morning sun glancing tenderly from his bald head, while forty or fifty souls took his every word as the gospel it was. Every now and again, some man would get up quietly and put another log in the stove that roasted those who sat near it, while casting no warmth upon those who shivered beyond its narrow radius.

This particular Sabbath, like many another small boy, I had no desire to go to Sunday-school and church. The prevailing method in such cases is for parents to cajole and threaten until the child believes himself consigned to a nether hell, for whence there is no returning. Lying upstairs in my bed reading *Chums* (I am sure it must have been either *Chums*, the *B.O.P.*, or Shakespeare's "Macbeth"; I was reading all three that winter), I hoped that perhaps my defection would not be noted. Such was not to be. I heard Mr. Vessot call mildly from the foot of the stairs, "Orass!" He spoke good English, but could never get farther than the French pronunciation of my historic name.

"Oui," I called back. He liked it, when I tried to speak French.

"Are you coming to The Church?" He always capitalized *"L'Eglise."*

"I don't feel like it this morning, Papa," I answered.

"You are not well?"

"No. I'm okay. I just don't feel like it."

Long silence. Finally, he called up to me mildly, "Then be a good boy. And God bless you."

I did not enjoy my reading for the rest of the morning. Next Sunday, I was ready bright and early to walk to The Church with him.

I THINK I was fifteen, when I took up smoking. A young student from McGill was spending the holiday with us to learn French (Mrs. Vessot is still one of the best teachers of French in Ottawa) and he had a Dunhill pipe I admired. He let me smoke it, and my Lady Nicotine was my first love. When the student left a few days later, he presented me with the pipe. Now, I did not think the Vessots would approve of my smoking. Mr. Vessot had been ordered to smoke by his doctor, when in his sixtieth year, in an en-

deavor to keep down his weight. It was quite a sight to see him puffing at a pipe. He puff-puff-puffed madly without, as far as I could see, mitigating his avoirdupois, and I have an idea that, after fifty-nine years without it, he never learned to cherish the fragrant weed. All in all, I decided to keep my horrible vice a secret. I would sneak out onto the back porch, light a guilty pipe, and think myself a real man of the world.

My pipe was just nicely going one day, when the summer kitchen door opened. Charles Vessot stood there, looking at me in astonishment.

"Orass," he enquired, "what *are* you doing?"

With the evidence in my mouth, I could only reply as nonchalantly as possible, "I'm smoking my pipe, Mr. Vessot," and wait for the wrath to come. The door shut. I thought, "He's gone for a strop. I'm too big for that sort of thing."

The door reopened. My second father came out.

"You do not have to hide from me, Orass," he said. "You should never do anything behind my back you would not do when I am with you." His hand was behind his back. I wondered if he could hurt. He was a powerful man, but had never yet chastised me. "If you want to smoke, my boy, you should ask me to join you."

His hand came out from behind his back, bearing his pipe and tobacco pouch. We sat down and had a man-to-man smoke and a long chat. But smoking did not have much appeal to me for quite some time after that.

Yes, my second father was a big man. Since those days I have met, even been on intimate terms with, Canada's biggest men.

Not one, not the very biggest, has ever been as big as the Rev. Charles H. Vessot, the little French Protestant minister of St. Mark's United Church, Ottawa, the man who had a heart large enough to hold the sorrows and hopes of all who ever knew him.

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of three articles by Horace Brown, dealing with "My Second Father." The others will appear in forthcoming issues.

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The "Whodunits" Vary the Verbs

By HENRY ALEXANDER

THE writer of fiction is continually faced with the problem of how to vary the ever-recurring formulae "he said", "said he", "he asked", in his dialogue. Some of the attempts to avoid these phrases show considerable ingenuity, but after a time the substitutes tend to become as stereotyped as the rejected words. A study of these elegant variations, as Fowler calls them in his "Modern English Usage," in a rather macabre specimen of whodunit, "Three Short Biers" by Jimmy Starr, has produced some rather interesting results which are indicated below.

A common device is to use a word that suggests a jocular speech. Mr. Starr's favorite expression is "flipped," which he uses at least ten times. Here are some examples.

"Long-winded, ain't you?" he *flipped* back. (p. 14)

"Not so you could notice it," I *flipped*. (p. 22)

"Pardon me while I call up the insane asylum and reserve a room," Sam *flipped*. (p. 28)

"You're always too busy with too many romances," I *flipped* at her. (p. 43)

"I'll bet you're an old twine saver," she *flipped*. (p. 53)

"I thought you drove a Chrysler," she *flipped*. (p. 63)

Occasionally another word with a humorous overtone is substituted. "Cracked" appears several times, for instance:

"Having lunch with you is a nice session of listening to myself eat," she *cracked*. (p. 32,

"Sounds like a lot of sawdust to me," *cracked* Dick. (p. 104)

Once the variant "ribbed" is used.

"You've made a life study of it, I suppose," he *ribbed*. (p. 54)

WORDS denoting the physical accompaniments of a humorous statement are also used. Examples are "smiled," "grinned," "Laughed," and "giggled". A portion of the material under these headings follows.

"Most of it," I *smiled*. (p. 14). Six other examples.

"Back in the amateur class, eh?" Dick *grinned*. (p. 21)

"If I ever start on you, Baby," I *grinned*. (p. 44). At least eight examples of this occur.

"Come on down,"I *laughed*. (p. 114)

"Isn't he cute?" Soxy *giggled*. (p. 104)

A great many other substitutes indicating physical activity are used, such as *sighed, beamed, yawned, snapped, grimaced, pouted, bellowed, yelled, reared, screamed, whined, groaned, stormed, cooed, gritted, soothed, snorted*, and a mysterious *swished*, the meaning of which is rather obscure. Here is a selection of the examples.

"Naturally," *beamed* Dr. Abbott. (p 24)

"Hi fellas," she *beamed*. (p. 27)

"Oh, yes," the man *beamed*. (p. 130)

"It's a good thing you gave up drinking," *snapped* Soxy. (p. 30). At least eleven examples of *snapped* occur.

"Ouch! My foot's asleep," she *grimaced*. (p. 132)

"Oh, taking my guy away!" *pouted* Soxy. (p. 104)

This is sensational," he *bellowed*. (p. 127)

"Why, that dirty little tramp!" I *groaned*. (p. 78)

"I could find some time for you," she *cooed*. (p. 43)

"On Mr. Burns' desk," she *gritted* between her teeth. (p. 145)

"Don't get excited, Honey," I *soothed*. (p. 98)

"Next week, I hope," Blanchard *snorted*. (p. 177)

And finally *swished*, which deserves a rubric for itself.

"Why, Mr. Blanchard," he *swished*, "is having a thought conference." (p. 85)

A prize should certainly be offered for the interpretation of the word *swished* here.

Besides words like *bellow* and *yell*, which suggest violence, several others of a less specific nature appear, for instance *flung* (six times), *flared*, and *slammed*. Examples are:

"I thought you were busy solving a murder," she *flung* at me. (p 46)

"I didn't know you cared," she *flared*. (p. 83)

"Why don't you go to a bookstore and see if you can't arrange to buy about fifteen minutes' worth of conversation?" Soxy *slammed* at him. (p. 30)

Opposed to these violent terms is the use of *soothed*, noted above and *mused*, as in:

"A pretty good idea, Joe", Dick *mused*. (p. 153)

This is by no means an exhaustive list of the variants employed in one short novel. In the light of this material it is obvious that some modern writers of detective stories show as much ingenuity in choosing their phrases as they do in building up their plots.

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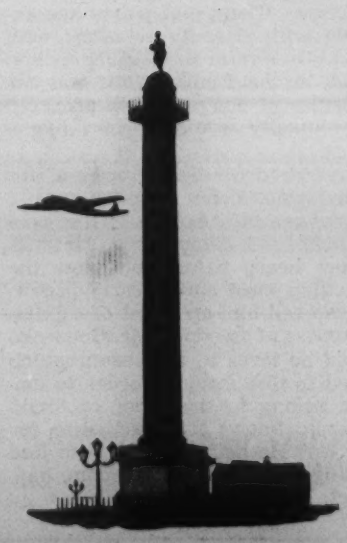

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Britain's Budget Must Advance Recovery

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The prospect of a £1,000,000,000 deficit in Britain's 1946/47 Budget cannot be viewed from normal standpoints. The situation this year, says Mr. Layton, is quite abnormal and unless it is carefully handled it may have inflationary effects at a time when it is vitally important to maintain stability.

The deficit is not the main consideration as long as the prospective expenditure is directed towards the immediate needs of national recovery, but there are several items in the expenditure estimates which do not appear justified when faced with the urgent needs of the present situation.

London.

IT seems in the remote past, though it was only in 1938, that the prospect of a £1,000,000,000 Budget caused so much shaking of heads in British financial circles. War was, in fact, already casting its shadow before; and now, when the war has been fought, at immense cost, its shadow still lies. Expenditure totalling nearly £4,000,000,000 is estimated by the various departments for 1946-47. Even the more optimistic estimates of revenue give a prospective £3,000,000,000. The deficit which the Chancellor of the Exchequer must provide for next month is thus as large as a year's expenditure just before the war.

Budget figures, which should clarify, often in fact obscure the real situation. They give no indication, on their own account, of a nation's economic vitality; and it is obviously far more important to have industry and trade working at strong tempo than to balance the Budget.

The Government need not be hampered for finances while the volume of national production is expanding. How much it takes out of the expanding pool for the public benefit which is entrusted to its care, and what measures it takes—direct or indirect taxation, borrowing, or levies—to provide the required funds, are matters of high policy. The situation need never become critical unless the national pool of wealth is itself dwindling.

There is, however, some cause for uneasiness in this huge deficit of £1,000,000,000. Unless it is carefully handled, it may have inflationary effects just at the time when it is most vitally important to maintain stability. It may be that a temporary increase in the deficit by carefully chosen cuts in taxation, with the object of stimulating production, would be healthier than a restrictive policy of heavier taxation, or an inflationary program of borrowing.

The situation this year is quite abnormal, and the worst mistake a Chancellor could make would be to treat it as though it were normal. Orthodox ideas of taxation are as little relevant as orthodox ideas of Budget - balancing. Indirect taxes weigh at present very heavily on the British public. The method of taxing indirectly, instead of taking a larger slice off incomes, is in general indefensible. Yet the Chancellor would be taking a serious risk if he lowered the purchase tax much further, for the purpose of that tax—to discourage unnecessary spending — is scarcely less important now than during the war.

Fiscal policy can be a very effective instrument of national policy, in put-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Mr. Gouzenko Clears the Air

By P. M. RICHARDS

TESTIMONY to the worth of western democracy came last week from a surprising quarter. Igor Gouzenko, a young Russian of intelligence and character and a former cipher clerk at the Russian Embassy in Ottawa, told in a Montreal court how he had fallen in love with the Canadian way of life and recognized its superiority to that of Russia, and how he had determined that he could not continue to be a member of the Soviet espionage system operated by Embassy officials.

That testimony deserves attention. It is important. Upholders of democracy and individualism have long understood that Hitlerism, which proved so difficult to defeat, was but one aspect of democracy's great enemy, totalitarianism; and that another aspect, Communism, might prove still more dangerous because of its much greater mass appeal. Hitlerism promised social advancement through the cultivation of a leader class; Communism professes to be working directly for the common man. Many discontented citizens of the democracies have been ready to believe that Soviet Russia is indeed the common man's Utopia it claims to be.

Mr. Gouzenko, though well grounded in Communist principles (he was for years a member of the Young Communist League and trained in the intelligence academy of the Red Army), has decided that he ardently prefers Canada—to such an extent that he endangered his life to serve it and to escape going back to Russia. He came from Russia to be a cipher clerk in July 1943, and on September 5, 1945, walked out of the Embassy to tell an astonishing story of espionage to the Canadian authorities.

In court he was asked what impelled him to act. He replied: "On the first day of my arrival in Canada I noticed a big difference in the conditions here and in the Soviet Union. Every day of my life here there came to me a true example of what democracy is in Canada. Everyone in Russia should know about the real life we have in Canada, but they cannot know it."

No Free Opinion

"Why not?" "Because there is no way; no free press or free opinion; there they don't hear of even insignificant things. You cannot blame the Russian people. It is the high authorities who do not permit any information to come from democratic countries to Russia. Instead, the authorities create an extremely powerful propaganda, in which they describe Canada, the United States and England as countries in which there is no democracy, where men live much worse than in Russia and where a person has no rights such as they claim there are in Russia. They say the press of the democracies is a press whose only task is to defend the exploiting of a large group by a small group. That is their picture of Canada and democratic countries. There was discussion at the Embassy about Canada and it was impossible not to agree that this is a real democratic way of life.

"Take, for example, the elections. Here you have a list of candidates you can vote for. Everybody can choose. In Russia there is only one man mentioned on a ballot, and of course that man will be elected. There is no democratic procedure for elections. Then there is the question of the right of person (individual liberty). Here, a man is actually master of his own life, and he has possibilities. He has the right of choice where to work and can be distinguished among others. In Russia, you are not master of your own life.. You are under regulations, and it does not depend on where you want to go or where you want to work."

Mr. Gouzenko went on earnestly: "The most important and valuable thing in democratic life is the right of free speech. In Canada I was witness of this. During the two years here, I saw that every person, everybody in Canada, can speak what he likes and can criticize the government. Such a thing in Russia is impossible." Asked what would happen in Russia, Gouzenko replied: "If you were very noticeable and were critical of Soviet life, you would soon be in Siberia and I am sure you would be shot."

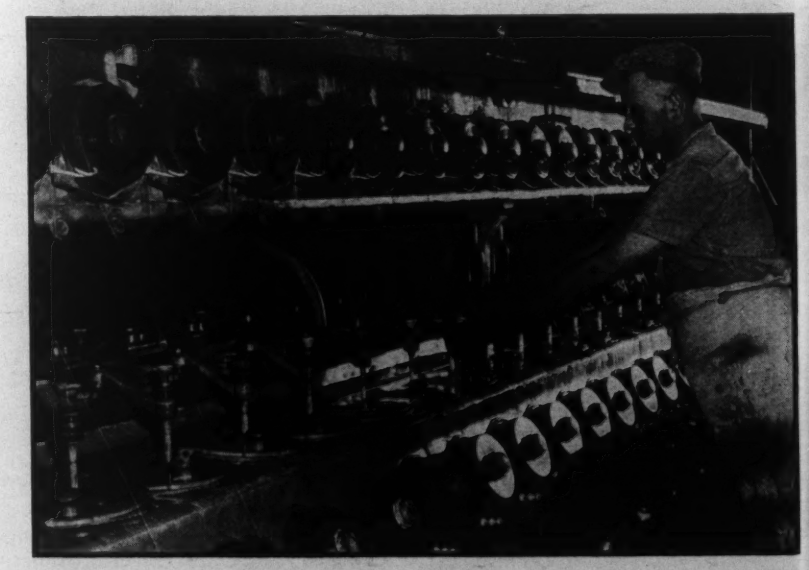
Two-Faced Policy

"Another thing which I think is important is the two faces of the policy of the high authorities in Russia. Here in Canada is an organization for Canadian and Soviet friendship, and many other organizations, and everyone can know about Russia. And the government of Canada has organized campaigns to gather materials and money to help the Russian people. There are no such organizations in Russia to create friendly relations with the democratic countries. Instead, there is their propaganda to say everything bad about the democracies and they never mention the help they receive. Their real policy has absolutely nothing to do with friendly relations with Canada." Gouzenko said that, from the documents and telegrams he had seen at the Embassy, "it was obvious that high authorities of Soviet Russia prepared a ground for what eventually would be very like a war."

Mr. Gouzenko has rendered the democracies a service that is truly invaluable. Even more important, perhaps, than the espionage information is the comparison of totalitarianism and democracy. He tells us nothing we had not heard before, but now the circumstances of its telling must surely carry conviction. No one, surely, can call him an agent of capitalism or anything else, unless of freedom. Mr. Gouzenko finds freedom here and he loves it, a freedom which some of us are inclined to toss away in order to embrace measures which belong to the order of totalitarianism. Mr. Gouzenko knows totalitarianism for what it is, and warns us. He had everything to lose by doing so, and nothing to gain—save freedom, happiness and self-respect.

The Story of Rayon Begins In Canada's Spruce Forests

Out of Canadian spruce wood pulp, science makes rayon, the smooth, shiny synthetic silk that went to war in parachute shroud lines, uniform linings and high-tensile yarn in heavy-duty aircraft tires. Now in peacetime it provides handsome fabrics to be fashioned into dresses, draperies, upholstery or similar articles, not to mention its use for hosiery and underwear. The story of rayon, from tree to street, is a most interesting one. A giant spruce is felled, and carried to a mill where it becomes pulp. Wood pulp comes to the rayon manufacturer in gleaming white sheets, which, after an acid bath and drying, are torn by the shredder (above) into what the trade calls crumbs. These crumbs are aged in a cellar for 48 hours, after which several chemical processes transform them into the clear orange-brown liquid known as viscose. Filtered and tested for coagulating properties, it goes next to the spinning machine shown below. This is actually the birth of rayon. Filaments emerging from the tank (bottom) are made of viscose liquid which has been forced through microscopic holes into an acid bath where they solidify into gossamer strands. The operator is seen here threading the filaments through hooks and wheels into a box spinning at 7,000 rpm where they build into cylindrical "cakes" of yarn.



After conditioning, washing, bleaching and an eight-day drying period, the yarn is wound from the "cakes" onto cones, each holding 120,000 yards. Rayon yarns reach the silk mills and are unwound from the cones and rewound on machines from which they go to the weaving machines. Later, brilliant and colorful patterns are transferred to the finished rayon material by the silk screen (three color) process which is shown below.

(*Continued from Page* 34)

ting a little more pressure here or easing it a little there, with the broad object of encouraging socially useful production and allowing socially necessary consumption, without inflation of prices. The situation warrants no more than that. Vast capital expenditure has to be undertaken, and it would be irresponsible to treat the consumer markets as though the war years had simply evaporated and the emergency had ceased to exist.

What the public is entitled to is a guarantee that all moneys contributed to the Treasury as taxation or subscriptions to loans shall be spent to the public advantage. The Government has a mandate to carry out extensive social reforms, such as the national insurance plan, involving some transfer of purchasing power from one section of the community to another.

Cost Is Accepted

These are costly schemes, from the Exchequer's point of view, but the community recognizes the cost and is generally willing to bear it. The immense cost of a war to ensure freedom for a decent life was not begrudged, and it is worth a further big national outlay to ensure that that decent life is, in fact, attained. But the general attitude towards war expenditure, that no cost must be spared and that economy can be left for later, has in the postwar period to be drastically altered.

There are some items in the expenditure estimates which have been sharply criticized, not so much for their absolute size as greatly affecting the total, as for the attitude of liberal spending which they seem to imply. It is difficult to justify an increase from £5,000,000 to £13,000,000 in the Stationery and Printing Bill, or from £8,000,000 to £43,000,000 on public buildings when the simple demand for housing is so urgent. And it becomes increasingly difficult to square a prospective expenditure of £1,667,000,000 for the Service departments, including Ministry of Supply, with the general needs of the changeover to peace.

Perhaps the estimates, next year as in the present year, will not, in fact, be reached. But the crude fact remains that in the first regular postwar Budget, there is a prospective expenditure nearly two-thirds as large as the total of £6,058,000,000 for the costliest year of the war, 1944-45. The urgent necessity then was to finish the war, and the huge expenditure was directed towards that end. The urgent necessity now is to build up capital resources for the peace, but the coming year's expenditure has no bearing on reconversion and recovery. The deficit is, therefore, the lesser consideration. A huge unproductive expenditure is a drain on the national resources, whether or not it is balanced by revenue. The only means of redirecting effort towards construction is planned austerity in the national finances, coupled with a general policy designed to reduce foreign military commitments — that unwelcome hangover from the war—to the lowest level compatible with our security and our essential obligations. Then, if heavy expenditure is justified, as it may well be, it will have a more positive purpose, and more fruitful results.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Little Long Lac-Sturgeon Area Is Attracting New Attention

By JOHN M. GRANT

OF ALL the gold-mining camps in the province of Ontario, the Little Long Lac—Sturgeon River came closest to being an outright war casualty. From 1941 until recently there has been a rapid and marked decline in production, and for a time in 1945 all but two of the mines had stopped operating their mills. This trend has now been reversed, and a steady increase is to be expected for some time to come. The 1940 peak will not be reached, however, until new ore bodies are found and new mines established to take the place of those whose ore reserves are exhausted, according to Dr. H. C. Horwood, of the Ontario Department of Mines, in dealing with the future prospects for the area. The camp is the youngest in the province and has been producing gold for only twelve years. In the opinion of Dr. Horwood an area boasting a total of 12 gold producers at one time or another and a total production of approximately 1,650,000 ounces of gold in that time, should undoubtedly have excellent future possibilities. "I believe that the Little Long Lac-Sturgeon River area is one that affords excellent prospecting possibilities and that there are still favorably located parcels of ground open for staking" he states. "In general, however, the outcrop areas have been examined and new discoveries will depend more and more on the correct interpretation of structural features."

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Postwar developments in the mining industry and recent local developments at the mine have attracted attention to the area and to its prospecting possibilities, Dr. Horwood points out. Both the Little Long Lac and the Leitch mines are producing at close to their pre-war averages after three years of operation at reduced tonnages. MacLeod-Cockshutt and Hard Rock have resumed milling after a year in which efforts at both mines were concentrated on underground development. Magnet Consolidated and Sand River (Undersill) have pumped out their workings and are carrying on underground development programs after more than two years of complete inactivity.

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In recent months a great many claims have been staked in the Little Long Lac-Sturgeon River area, the government geologist reports. In the Little Long Lac section, the belt of sedimentary rocks across Ashmore and Errington township along the line of the Canadian National Railway has been staked for several miles. Some interest is also being taken to the north in Kirby, Fulford, and McQuesten townships, and claims have been staked along both the Hutchison Lake belt of sediments and the volcanic formations to the south. Claims have also been staked in the Sturgeon River section but not to the same extent as in the Little Long Lac section, Dr. Horwood states. Judging from recent activity, he anticipates, that the entire area from Lake Nipigon to Long Lac will be the scene of considerable exploration this coming summer and several organizations have either started work or are making plans. Further it is likely the producing mines will expand their drilling programs to obtain data on unexplored sections of their properties.

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With shaft sinking and opening of new levels, the main work last year at Preston East Dome Mines, in the Porcupine area, a decline from 675,490 to 486,653 tons was shown in ore reserves, but it is hoped that this year ore will be put in sight to supplement the tonnage. Good progress is reported in crosscutting north and west on the five new levels but it will be some months before development to the north reaches the Preston porphyry. The greatest progress has been made in the westerly drives on the 16th and 18th levels. Production in 1945 was valued at $2,171,301

(*Continued on page* 39)

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We have prepared a brief analysis of the Common Stocks of
EASTERN STEEL PRODUCTS, LIMITED
and
THE MONARCH KNITTING COMPANY, LIMITED
copies of which may be had upon request. Both stocks are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

W. A. D., Bobcaygeon, Ont.—While dividends at varying rates were paid by MINING CORPORATION OF CANADA LTD. from 1914 to 1929, except in 1921, '22, '23 and '24, no dividends have been paid since 1929. Total distributions amounted to $7,573,931. On incorporation of the present company in 1916 shareholders of the predecessor company received four new shares for each five old. The initial dividend of 12½ cents was paid by the former company on November 15, 1914, and 12½ cents paid on March 31 and September 30, 1915 and '16. A like amount was paid in March, June, September and December 1917, '18, also on March, June and September 1919, '20. None were paid then until July 30, 1925, when 12½ cents was distributed. A similar amount was paid in January and July, 1926, '27, also in January, June and December of 1928 and in June and December of 1929. The company's executive office is located at 350 Bay Street, Toronto and G. C. Ames is secretary-treasurer.

R. S. G., Weyburn, Sask.—The situation is that in order to finance the purchase of well over 90 per cent of the oustanding shares of W. D. Beath & Son Ltd., EASTERN STEEL PRODUCTS LTD. is issuing $1,500,000 of first secured debentures Series "A." The debentures will mature in annual instalments of $40,000 April 1, 1947-1956, inclusive, $50,000 1957-1961, inclusive, and the balance of $850,000 in 1966. Interest rates run from 2½ to 4 per cent.

W. K. L., Vancouver, B.C.—Yes, as the current developments at MADSEN RED LAKE GOLD MINES are highly favorable and the ore position warrants greater mill capacity once the labor situation again becomes normal, I regard the shares as still holding speculative appeal. A big development program is underway and this has resulted in important new ore disclosures at depth. The main ore bodies have become better with depth down to the former bottom (eighth) level but still have to be reached on the new horizons. The four new levels down to a depth of 2,100 feet are only about half opened and results so far have been very encouraging, so much so that if this situation persists through the new floors, doubling of the mill capacity is possible. On the 9th level a length of 100 feet has been indicated, with average width of 34 feet and grading $8.75 (gold at $35). It will however, be some time before it will be possible to capitalize on the new findings. Ore reserves at the end of last February were 726,065 tons, grading $7.03 and this estimate was only down to the 7th level. It is expected the mill will be up to rated capacity of 400 tons before spring. The company's treasury at the end of 1945 contained $850,000 in cash and bonds.

M. A. E., Wallaceburg, Ont. — No property is held on its own account by BUNKER HILL EXTENSION MINES and its principal holding is a block of 300,000 shares of Beaverhouse Lake Gold Mines. The latter company has been inactive since 1939 but is reported to have probable ore reserves above the 500-foot level of over 90,000 tons averaging better than $13 per ton, but I have heard nothing of plans for further development. Other stock assets of Bunker Hill are worth around $40,000.

N. F. L. Hamilton, Ont.—NATIONAL BREWERIES LTD. has reported net profit in 1945 at $2,384,190, including refundable portion of income and excess profit taxes at $480,094, equal to $3.03 per common share.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Watch Short-Term Moves

BY HARUSPEX

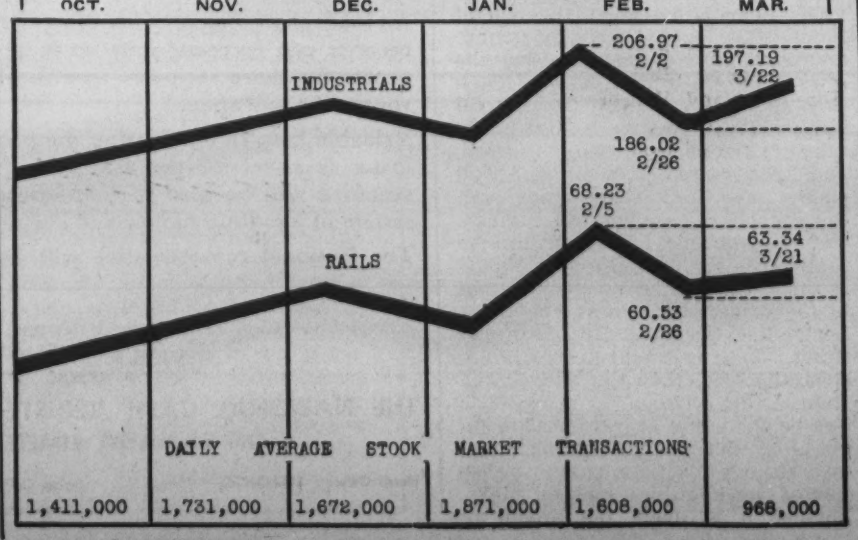
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TREND: With reconversion now largely completed, the one to two-year market trend is regarded as forward, with interruptive intermediate decline currently under way as correction of earlier advance.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the early February high points of 206.97 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 68.23 on the rail average.

Following the February lows the New York stock market registered a minor rally, declined for several days, and has recently showed renewed strength. This strength is suggestive of rally to a point where the semi-panic break from February 16 to February 26 is to be cancelled by the 60% or more recovery that usually follows in the wake of so sharp a downturn. Such cancellation figures would be 197 or above on the industrial average, 64 or above on the rails. At these levels the market will have fully conformed to technical requirements after which renewed testing of the February lows would not be out of order.

From the longer-term viewpoint the large money supply, the banked-up need for goods, and the inflationary price spiral being promoted by wage advances, would all seem to promise higher stock prices at sometime over the ten to twenty-four months ahead than those currently existing. Viewed from the one-to-two-month angle, however, the stock market has given no conclusive evidence that the intermediate price decline beginning in February has yet ended. Ahead are first quarter earnings reports, some of which will not make good reading; failure of the O.P.A. price squeeze to yet be satisfactorily settled; plus meeting of the U.N.O. Security Council when the Russian question may reach a crisis. Pending clarification on these matters we would favor a cautious attitude, using strength above 197 to build up cash reserves to 25%, where such reserves are not now available.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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The company's annual statement included that of a subsidiary, Frontenac Breweries, for the first time. In 1944, the net profit on an unconsolidated basis was $3.04 per share.

L. S. W., Regina, Sask. — MORRIS-KIRKLAND GOLD MINES continues inactive. The company retains title to the property and the fact that considerable gold has been produced might lead to new financing and further development. While MACDONALD MINES appears to hold interesting speculative possibilities I would not be inclined to offer a definite opinion on it until there has been greater clarification of the picture.

J.C.W., Toronto, Ont. — The holdings of the minority shareholders of MANDY MINES, LIMITED were purchased at 25 cents per share in 1942 by the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company, which had previously purchased the controlling interest from Tonopah Mining Company. The main Mandy claims were later turned over to Emergency Metals Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hudson Bay. I understand in December 1944, this company completed the mining and milling of the remaining portion of an orebody developed through the old Mandy shaft. I am unable to advise you if the shares have any value, but you might communicate with the company at 500 Royal Bank Bldg. Winnipeg, or their transfer agents, Royal Trust Company, Toronto.

M. S. C., Owen Sound, Ont.—SANGAMO CO. LTD. is doing well. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1945, it had a net profit of $139,810, equal to $3.09 a share. This compares with $130,232, or $2.84 a share, in the previous year. The 1945 net is after providing $16,631 inventory reserve, $120,000 for income and excess profits taxes, $125,514 for depreciation and amortization and other charges, against $100,000 for taxes and $71,069 for other charges in 1944.

J.H.M., Toronto, Ont.—I consider the shares of COCHENOUR WILLANS GOLD MINES as perhaps having the most speculative appeal at present in the list of stocks you have submitted. The improving labor situation there should shortly permit getting the mill back to the rated capacity of 180 tons and it is hoped to increase this to 300-350 tons by next summer. No falling off in grade is expected at the higher rate. Operations last year were at a loss owing to the heavy development program underway. The present workings cover only about one-third of the potential ore-bearing section of the property. A new high grade orebody has been indicated below the north workings on the 475-foot level which has been traced from the 575-foot level to just below the 375, with intersections averaging over one ounce for a 12 foot width.

T. W. N., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—GYPSUM, LIME AND ALABASTINE, CANADA, LTD., reports net earnings, after taxes, of 57 cents a share for the year ended Nov. 30, 1945. This compared with 54 cents the year before. Operations for the year after all charges, including $296,539 for depreciation, but before income and excess profit taxes, showed a profit of $666,680. This compared with $428,215. Tax requirements totalled $417,000, leaving addition to surplus account of $249,680. Tax provision the previous year was $189,000, leaving net addition to the surplus of $239,215.

M. M. M., Vancouver, B.C.—It appears extremely doubtful that the shares of FLINTOBA MINES have any value. The company at one time held 40 acres in the Flin Flon area. Several years ago however, the company was reported as without funds and the authorized stock all issued.

L.B., Sudbury, Ont.—Yes, sales of G. TAMBLYN LTD. in 1945 increased from $5,656,445 to a new peak of $5,960,047 but the operating profit was little changed at $638,781 against $646,628. After charges including total taxes of $429,309, retainable net was equal to $1.30 per share common, in addition to which the refundable portion of taxes of $64,802 was equivalent to 58c. Net working capital was increased from $811,335 to $988,643. Current assets included cash of $160,776 and inventories of $1,088,423.

Westeel Products Limited

MANUFACTURING a wide range of steel products used in various industries, construction, building, farms and offices, Westeel Products Limited should experience active operations in filling the shortages that now exist in the company's markets. Following the cancellation of war contracts in 1945, the conversion to regular lines was proceeded with and it was not long until the company was busy on old-established products, the annual report for 1945 states. It is officially said the indication is that supplies will be sufficient in 1946 to represent a good volume of business and the supply situation is expected to improve at the end of this year. With a full appreciation of the factors in the current situation Directors and the Management anticipate substantial business and reasonable profits over the years to come, G. W. Hutchins, President, has informed the company's shareholders.

Earnings for years past have been steady, with net of $272,775 for 1945 comparing with $272,595 for 1940 and with the 1944 high of $281,820. The 1945 profit included $45,000 refundable portion of the excess profits tax, or 38 cents a share of the total net of $2.31 per share. Earned surplus of $1,357,685 at the end of 1945 was an increase from $698,531 at the end of 1940.

Improvement in net working capital has been consistent in the past five years, rising from $1,436,725 at December 31, 1940, to $2,048, 866 at December 31, 1945. Current assets of $2,825,749 included cash of $295,366 and Dominion bonds of $250,000 against current liabilities of $776,883.

The 5% general mortgage bonds originally outstanding in an amount of $700,000 had been reduced to $489,000 at the end of last year and are being replaced with a new issue carrying a lower rate of interest and for a lesser amount. The company has no preferred stock outstanding and capital consists of 118,151 shares of no par value of an authorized issue of 150,000 shares. The present shares were issued in exchange for the old 6% bonds preferred stock and common in the reorganization of 1937. Dividends are currently being paid at the annual rate of $1 per share. An initial dividend of 50 cents per share was paid in 1941 with a similar distribution in 1942 and increase to 75 cents a share in 1943 and to $1 in 1944.

Westeel Products Limited was originally incorporated in Manitoba in 1904. The company operates plants at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1940-1945, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1945	26¼	15½	$2.31	11.4	6.7	$1.00
1944	16½	11½	2.38	6.9	4.8	1.00
1943	14	11½	2.11	6.6	5.5	0.75
1942	10	6	2.24	4.5	2.7	0.50
1941	10¼	5½	2.14	4.8	2.6	0.50
1940	10¾	6	2.31	4.6	2.6	—
Average				6.5	4.2	
Current Ratio				11.6		
Current Yield				3.7%		

Note—Net per share 1945 includes 38c refundable tax, 1944 63c, 1943 75c and 1942 33c.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit	$ 272,775	$ 281,820	$ 249,294	$ 264,607	$ 251,650	$ 272,595
Surplus	1,357,685	1,239,919	1,150,106	1,079,211	903,392	698,531
Current Assets	2,925,749	3,266,775	3,255,209	3,254,277	2,901,797	2,640,036
Current Liabilities	776,883	1,294,909	1,345,314	1,429,514	1,179,420	1,203,311
Net Working Capital	2,048,866	1,971,866	1,909,895	1,824,763	1,722,377	1,436,725

Note—Net profit for 1945 includes $45,000 refundable portion of the excess profits tax; 1944 $74,000, 1943 $89,000 and 1942 $89,000.

Diversification—

One Hundred and Ninety Securities

United Corporations Limited held in its portfolio at December 31st, 1945 a diversified list of one hundred and ninety securities, including bonds, preferred and common shares. Aggregate valuation of the Corporations' investments amounted to $14,473,726. We offer as principals—

United Corporations Limited

Class "B" Shares

Price: At the market, about $27 per share

Asset value of the Class "B" Shares as at December 31st, 1945 exceeded $41 per share. Dividends paid in 1945 amounted to 68 cents per share on the Class "B" Shares and earnings were 72 cents per share.

Mail and telephone enquiries receive prompt attention.

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Limited

Winnipeg Ottawa London, Eng. TORONTO Montreal Hamilton New York Kitchener Vancouver Victoria London, Ont.

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The Western Savings and Loan Association
Winnipeg, Canada

Paid Up Capital	$ 369,858.28
Reserve Funds	859,730.04
Surplus	463,454.61
Total Assets	10,078,941.67

OFFICERS

R. D. Guy, K.C., *President* — A. J. Brown, *Vice-President*
W. S. R. Wilson, *Secretary and Managing Director*
A. G. Fraser, *Assistant Secretary*

P. H. Dinkel, *Manager*, *Calgary, Alta.*
R. A. Bellward, *Manager*, *Edmonton, Alta.*
C. K. Beatty, *Manager*, *Regina, Sask.*
H. J. Molloy, *Manager*, *Saskatoon, Sask.*
A. J. Courtney, *Manager*, *Brandon, Man.*
J. E. Clark, *Manager, Portage la Prairie, Man.*

NOTICE

is hereby given that The Dominion Fire Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C-1032 by the Dominion Insurance Department, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Accident Insurance (including Personal Accident, Public Liability and Employers' Liability Insurance) in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

R. H. L. MASSIE, President.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st APRIL 1946

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,

P. SIMMONDS, Manager.

7th March 1946.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable April 1st, 1946, to Shareholders of record at close of business March 15th, 1946.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER, Secretary-Treasurer.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Prompt and Fair Claim Payments a Builder of Public Goodwill

By GEORGE GILBERT

From the standpoint of their effect upon public relations, the most direct and telling contacts made by the insurance business with the insuring public are when claims under the policies issued by the companies are presented for payment.

It is the time when the value of the insurance depended upon for protection is put to the acid test. Prompt and satisfactory claim settlements build public goodwill not only for the individual companies but for the business as a whole.

INSURANCE, as an institution that does not live apart by itself but permeates every branch of business and society, is dependent for its support and even its continued existence as a private enterprise upon the opinion formed in the public mind as to the value of the services it renders in relation to the cost of such services. As a result of the growing agitation for the setting up of more government insurance schemes, the business is faced with the job of demonstrating to the public that insurance can be best and most economically administered as a free competitive business rather than as a government monopoly. As a matter of fact, monopolies of any kind, whether government or private, do not in the long run benefit the public as they result in higher costs and poorer service, though the actual costs in the case of government monopolies may not be apparent, as part of the costs may be loaded on the general taxpayers.

One of the ways in which public goodwill may be built up for individual companies as well as for the business as a whole is by prompt and fair settlement of all claims under their contracts. It should be kept in mind that as far as the buyers of policies are concerned, the main function of insurance companies is to pay them their claims without haggling or delay when presented for collection. Any revealed tendency on the part of these companies to hold up or contest payment of the amounts called for by their contracts is apt to turn public sentiment against them.

Few Contest Claims

There is no doubt that the great majority of the companies are very reluctant to contest claims or take them to court, if there is a possibility of arriving at an amicable settlement, even though they may feel that they have a clear cut case in their favor. They realize the importance of acquiring a reputation for prompt and satisfactory claim settlements.

Indeed, no company can now expect to be permanently successful in the business which has a reputation for persistently contesting or shaving claims or delaying their payment. It is also true, of course, that no company could last very long if it allowed itself to be held up and robbed by dishonest claimants. Thus from the underwriting standpoint the growth and development of a company depends upon the prompt, equitable and satisfactory settlement of valid claims under its policies, while from the financial standpoint it is the duty of company officials to resist payment of fraudulent claims, as payment of fraudulent claims increases the cost of insurance to honest policyholders.

In some branches of the business, such as accident and sickness, there is what has been called a middle ground of compromise, where there is an honest difference of opinion as to the extent of liability, or where fraudulent intent is impossible of proof. This calls for the services of a diplomatic and tactful claims expert. For this work claims men with pleasing personalities, as well as a knowledge of the business, are required, because it must be realized that creating and maintaining public goodwill, or "good public relations," is now a major task confronting insurance as a private enterprise institution.

Basis of Premium Charge

It must not be overlooked that the premiums charged for insurance are based upon the amount needed to pay the claims which experience has shown are likely to arise under the risks assumed, plus the amount required to cover the cost of acquiring and caring for the business and a margin of profit for shareholders, where there is capital stock, who have taken the chances of the enterprise. When the amount needed to pay claims is increased to any appreciable extent as a result of the collection of claims by dishonest policyholders, the premiums charged all policyholders must be increased, if the company is to remain solvent and stay in business.

On the other hand, while it is excellent economy for a company to bring down the expenses of operating the business to a minimum, it is the falsest kind of economy to try and save by scaling down or holding back payment of valid claims. It is likewise poor economy for a company to try to win favor by making compromise settlements of claims that are known to be highly questionable.

From the standpoint of the person who buys a policy an insurance company is only as good as the claims department at the head office that is back of the agent in the field. Goodwill for the business on the part of the insuring public is something which is difficult to build but easy to destroy, and it is essential to the success of those who sell insurance that the companies they represent pay their claims promptly and in full. That the great bulk of the licensed companies operating in this country meet this requirement is one of the main reasons why the business has developed to such large proportions in Canada.

Some of those who handle claims for insurance companies, however, are inclined at times to overlook the fact that the policyholder is entitled to full protection and fair dealing as a matter of right, and is also entitled to the benefit of any doubt in the interpretation of the wording of the insuring clauses and policy conditions. It should be understood that only by following such a course can public confidence be broadened not only in individual companies but in the institution of insurance itself.

In view of the fact that the great majority of claimants are honest people, insurance officials should think twice before assuming a resistive attitude. Instead of looking for something in the application form or the policy conditions which

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

All of these Bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

$28,000,000

Winnipeg Electric Company

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

To be dated May 1st, 1946

$4,000,000 2¾% Serial First Mortgage Bonds
to mature $400,000 annually May 1, 1947 to 1956 inclusive;

$11,000,000 3¾% Series First Mortgage Bonds
to mature May 1, 1971;

$13,000,000 4% Series First Mortgage Bonds
to mature May 1, 1971.

Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1 and November 1) and redemption premium, if any, payable in lawful money of Canada at any branch in Canada of the Company's Bankers (Yukon Territory excepted). Definitive Bonds of all Series may be in the form of fully registered Bonds in the denomination of $100,000 or in coupon form registerable as to principal only, in the denomination of $1,000 with respect to the 2¾% Serial Bonds and the Bonds of the 4% Series and in the denominations of $1,000 and $500 with respect to the Bonds of the 3¾% Series. The original issue of fully registered Bonds in the denomination of $100,000 may be exchangeable by the holders, without expense, on reasonable notice, for coupon Bonds as soon as the same are procurable. Bonds are registerable and exchangeable at the principal office of Montreal Trust Company in Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal.

All Bonds are redeemable at the option of the Company in whole or in part at any time on 30 days' notice at par plus accrued interest and a premium, if any, in accordance with the details set forth in the Letter of the President of the Company forming part of the Prospectus.

Trustee: Montreal Trust Company

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds will be investments in which, pursuant to The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (Dominion) as amended, companies registered under said Act may invest their funds.

The 2¾% Serial Bonds and the 4% Series Bonds are not available for public subscription.

We, as Principal, offer the 3¾% Series Bonds, subject to prior sale and allotment, if, as and when the Bonds have been issued and received by us and subject to the approval of Ralston, Kearney, Duquet & MacKay, Montreal, with respect to the terms and provisions of the Deed of Trust and Mortgage, Guy, Chappell, DuVal & McCrea, Winnipeg, Solicitors for the Company, respecting the validity of the mortgage and charge, the titles and descriptions of the properties and all other matters which are subject to the laws of the Province of Manitoba, and of E. R. Parkins, K.C., as our Counsel.

PRICE; 3¾% Series Bonds: 100 and Accrued Interest to Yield 3.75%

It is expected that Trustee's Interim Certificates will be available for delivery on May 1, 1946.

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED
38 King Street West, Toronto

201A

might justify a rejection of the claim, they should first come to a decision as to the honesty of the person making the claim. There are often claims made which are obviously without merit and these should be resisted in the public interest, but there are many in which an honest difference of opinion may exist as to the extent of the coverage under the policy or the amount to which the claimant is entitled.

Policyholders may honestly but erroneously believe that they have a valid claim for a certain amount or that they are covered against a certain contingency, whereas in fact they are not. It is in the handling of such claims that skill, tact and courtesy is most necessary, as upon the way in which they are dealt with depends whether goodwill or illwill for the companies and for the business as a whole will be the outcome. As illwill spreads much faster than goodwill, pains should be taken to see that claimants are satisfied that the companies have sound and fair grounds for any action taken with respect to their claims.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

A friend of mine has asked me to secure information on The Commercial Travellers Mutual Accident Association of America of Utica, N.Y., Canadian office—213 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, Ontario. Will you kindly let me know if this is a reputable firm and if it would be satisfactory to carry on business with.

—S.F.W., St. Catharines, Ont.

Commercial Travellers Mutual Accident Association of America, with head office at Utica, N.Y., and Canadian head office at Ottawa, was organized and incorporated in 1883 and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1933. It is regularly licensed in this country as a fraternal benefit society for the transaction of accident and sickness insurance, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It is required to maintain this deposit at an amount equal to the reserve on its policies in force in Canada. Like members of other similar associations, members are subject to regular and emergency assessments, and the benefits are cancellable. At the end of 1944, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were $189,006, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $39,643, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $149,363. Claims are readily collectable, and the Association is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

from the treatment of 222,359 tons, or $9.76 per ton. Net profit was $247,352, or 8.24 cents per share, as compared with 8.93 cents per share in 1944. Net working capital at the close of the year was higher at $894,014.

•

A working option has been taken by Goldale Mines on 27 claims in Price township, in the Porcupine area, and work is to be carried out this year. A geomagnetic survey of part of the property indicated three favorable prospecting areas and diamond drilling has been recommended for two of them. Other prospecting work was carried on during the year, but nothing of interest was discovered, and no claims were staked. Income from dividends from stocks, profit on the sale of securities and interest received during 1945, after providing for income and excess profits taxes, were $27,995 in excess of the general expenses of the company. At the end of the period the company's net current assets were worth $852,450, equivalent to approximately 30 cents per share, taking investments at approximate market values.

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An extremely high grade shoot of ore, 450 feet long and averaging over six feet wide, has been developed on the 1,625-foot level at Aunor Gold Mines, in the Porcupine area. Muck samples from this shoot averaged 1.2 oz. gold per ton uncut, while the cut grade was 0.547 oz. The 1,875-foot horizon entered ore 250 feet west of the shaft, which was considerably east of where the contact was expected, and it is possible that this could be a new ore zone of different character, President J. Y. Murdoch states in the annual report. So far, this oreshoot is 200 feet long, with an average grade of 0.240 oz. cut, across a sampled width of 4.2 feet. Drifting from the shaft station on the 2,150-foot level has intersected what may be the same zone encountered on the 1,875-foot floor. Production, earnings, ore reserves, and net working capital were all increased in 1945. Ore reserves now stand at 601,900 tons. Net earnings for the year were equivalent to 29.09 cents per share, as compared with 26.26 cents the previous year. At the close of the year net working capital was $1,695,354.

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Active prospecting crews were maintained in the field in 1945 by Bobjo Mines, with operations mainly in Quebec, where three groups of claims were staked. This ground is being more thoroughly examined to determine what further development should take place. The company's participation in Dominion Magnesium Ltd. necessitated borrowing $150,000 to purchase its proportion of stock in that company. At the end of 1945 the loan had been reduced to $98,609. The holdings in Dominion Magnesium are carried on the books at a cost of $182,320 and on February 27 had a market value of approximately $500,000. The claims in Villebon township were sold to Bonville Gold Mines and 187,000 of that company's stock is retained. It holds 172,918 shares in Eastcourt Gold Mines. No further drilling was done in connection with the company's leaseholdings in Saskatchewan. Advances to and investments in other companies are $1,203,211, less an investment reserve of $258,841.

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An aggressive program of development for 1946 is planned by Berens River Mines to investigate the block of ground between the 2,150 and 2,700-foot levels, as well as a considerable footage of diamond drilling, both underground and from surface, to explore possibilities in other veins. Development during 1945 was unsuccessful in locating new ore, either in the No.1 vein zone, or in other veins on the property. Ore reserves fell 112,500 tons to 39,000 tons. With the addition of certain blocks of marginal ore, milling operations at a somewhat reduced rate compared to that in 1945 will probably last to the end of 1946, after which they will depend on new disclosures of ore. Production and earnings were better last year, net profits amounting to $136,238, equivalent to 6.81 cents per share, as against a net loss of $155,276 in the previous 12 months. Net working capital increased to $1,324,156.

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Ore reserves at Hallnor Mines, in the Porcupine area, while slightly reduced at the end of 1945 due to the labor situation, were 515,352 tons; sufficient for five years' milling at the current rate of operations. The

(*Continued on Page* 40)

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Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada TORONTO

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THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1833 IN UPPER CANADA

FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY, AND AVIATION INSURANCE

FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31, 1945

ASSETS

$8,993,461

LIABILITIES

To The Public

$4,755,524

CAPITAL

$750,000

SURPLUS ABOVE CAPITAL

$3,487,937

LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION

$87,768,985

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President, Dominion Securities Corporation Limited

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Vice-President and Managing Director

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General Manager of the Company

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Director, Marine Midland Trust Co. of N.Y.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

CONFIDENCE

CANADIAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

TORONTO GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

1945

$ 2,978,245.	Assets as at 31st December, 1945	$ 2,244,086.
1,366,150.	Surplus to Policyholders as at 31st December, 1945	995,754.
1,324,655.	Net Premiums	1,083,809.

★ ★ ★

CANADIAN GENERAL GROUP COMBINED RESULTS

1945		1944
$ 5,222,331.	Assets	$ 4,733,282.
2,361,904.	Surplus to Policyholders	2,070,617.
2,408,464.	Net Premiums	2,110,626.

★ ★ ★

Continuing Stability of these Canadian Companies is reflected in the results of the operations for 1945.

Through our Branch Offices and Agencies Dominion - wide service is available to the insuring public on Fire, Automobile and Casualty insurance and Fidelity and Surety Bonds.

CANADIAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY
TORONTO GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

VANCOUVER WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL SAINT JOHN

Financial Statements upon request

Company Reports

Montreal Trust

ANNUAL report of Montreal Trust Company, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1945, shows profits for the period about $40,000 higher than the previous year at $610,489 and this amount together with $500,000 of contingent reserves, no longer required, was transferred to profit and loss account.

After giving consideration to these transfers, profit and loss account amounted to $1,990,817, which was appropriated as follows:— dividends paid during the year, $256,000, reserve for income tax, $210,770; transfer to pension fund, $10,000; transfer to reserve, $1,000,000; balance carried forward, $514,047.

In keeping with the company's usual practice, all investments in securities have been taken at or below market values and mortgage investments are conservatively valued.

The estates, trusts and agency departments were active during the year and assets under administration in these departments showed an increase of approximately $14,000,000.

Can. Western Lumber

NET profits of the Canadian Western Lumber Company Ltd., which owns Fraser Mills, one of British Columbia's largest lumber concerns, and a number of subsidiary companies, increased over $400,000 in 1945, the annual report reveals. Operating earnings were down to $2,402,979 from $2,523,116 in 1944, but the decreased tax provisions made it possible to show a net gain of $459,618 as against $51,023.

It is expected that operations will be back to full production this summer. The demand for building materials is very heavy, but supplies are sometimes difficult to get. The company shipped 120,515,712 feet of lumber in 1945.

Taxes last year amounted to $1,100,000, as against $1,850,000 the previous year.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 39)

final quarter of the period, however, saw a definite improvement in the manpower situation. The shaft is being sunk to a point 900 feet below the 2,160-foot horizon in order to explore the possibilities of commercial ore below the present orebody as indicated by diamond drilling in 1943. Increases were shown last year in production, earnings, dividends and net working capital. Net earnings for the period were equivalent to 36.64 cents per share as against 29.19 cents in the previous 12 months. Net working capital at the close of the year stood at $2,952,372.

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New listings on the Toronto Stock Exchange are Goldvue Mines and Callinan Flin Flon Mines. The Goldvue property is in Duverny township, Quebec, and commercial values have been obtained in widely spaced drill holes in a large carbonate zone, with a known length of 3,000 feet and width of 500 feet. Drilling is being concentrated in one area of the zone. It is stated that while sufficient drilling has been done in this area to justify shaft sinking and underground development it is proposed to fully drill the zone in order to choose the best site for the shaft. Callinan Flin Flon Mines property adjoins Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The first hole in a new program of diamond drilling is now underway. The present work is being financed by a Toronto and New York group.

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Beaulieu Yellowknife Mines reports negotiations underway for a contract to sink a shaft on the high-grade showing. Sinking equipment including hoist and compressor are being transported to the property where two diamond drills are in continuous operation. The first hole drilled in a new campaign to prove the continuation of the high-grade section indicated in earlier drilling on the "Norma" vein gave a core length of 10 feet two inches, which averaged 2.60 ounces or $91 in gold at $35 per ounce. The second hole returned 1.23 ounces across seven feet of core from 52 to 59 feet.

•

An increase in production and earnings is reported by Chesterville Larder Lake Mining Co. in the final quarter of 1945, and operating profit of $29,512 compared with $26,035 in the previous three months. Earnings before write-offs for the whole of last year were $58,488 from production of $651,603 while in 1944 operating profit was $73,136 from output of $716,174. Mill tonnage has been raised to 500 tons daily as a result of the improvement in the labor situation and it is hoped to get this between 550 and 600 tons shortly. A low of 375 tons per day was reached at one time last year. Shaft sinking has been completed to the 2,350-foot level and crosscutting will soon be commenced to open up a new series of levels. The deepest horizon on which development work has been done is the 12th at 1,625 feet. A long drive has been put out to the east of the producing section but nothing of outstanding interest has been encountered so far.

Penman's Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of April, 1946.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of May to Shareholders of record of the 1st day of April, 1946.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of May to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of April, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

Montreal, March 18, 1946.

C. B. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

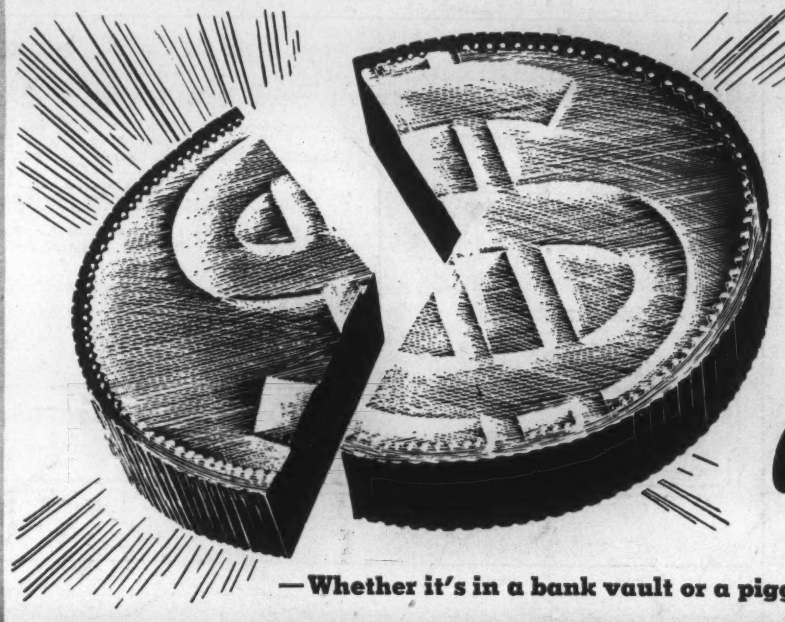
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No. 237

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1946 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th March 1946. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 15th March 1946



One-Third of your Dollar...

—Whether it's in a bank vault or a piggy bank, or in your jeans or hand-bag . . .

Yes . . . one-third of your dollar

—Comes from Cheshire and Czechoslovakia, Patagonia and Peru . . .

It's the *vital* third

—The difference between good wages and bad, profit and loss, glut and demand . . . IT'S THE EXPORT THIRD

Maybe we can exist . . . and maybe not

—By growing just enough wheat for our own bread-boxes. And mining just enough gold to fill our own teeth. And taking in each other's washing.

But can we continue to *live*

—In happiness and security, in the style Canadians are rightly accustomed to . . .

Unless we trade with the world

—And <u>today</u> build the markets which mean lasting prosperity?

Everybody's in the Export Business

. . . and every foreign buyer is just as much a customer of yours as if you were dealing with him personally. So if you have to wait a little longer for some things you want, while we ship them abroad . . . your patience will help to build Canada's foreign trade. And if you happen to be making goods that can be sold in other countries . . . do such an outstanding job that your foreign customers will buy again. That is how to keep that vital one-third of each dollar coming . . . and protect your future. No matter whether you are employed in a store, factory, office or profession . . . Canada's foreign trade is vital to you.

Some wartime controls on exports still remain in force, but the door is being gradually opened. An inquiry to the Foreign Trade Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce will bring the prospective exporter full information and advice. The Service maintains Canadian Trade Commissioners in twenty-six countries.

35 CENTS OF EVERY $1.00 YOU GET . . . COMES FROM CANADA'S TRADE ABROAD

Department of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA, CANADA

Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister

M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister